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THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922.

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THE POLITICAL SENSATION.

"Die-Hards" Quarrel with Premier.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, March 1.

The political sensation of the hour is Mr. Lloyd George's communication to Mr. Chamberlain (see earlier telegrams). Though it is not confirmed that the Premier sent a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, the evening papers agree that he complained, at least verbally, of the disloyalty of a section of the Conservative Coalitionists and intimated that he does not intend longer to submit to language and tactics deliberately meant to humiliate him.

The quarrel dates back to the action of Sir George Younger, Chairman of the Conservative Organisation, in thwarting the Premier's plans for a General Election early in the New Year. This has since been accentuated by speeches of Sir George Younger sneering at the Coalition Liberals, despite the assurances which Mr. Lloyd George has received of loyalty from Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead.

A meeting of Conservative leaders was held to-day to discuss the position. Apart from the irreconcilable "Die-Hard" Conservatives, who desire a rupture with Mr. Lloyd George, a section of the Conservatives is dissatisfied at the Government's failure to reduce the Income Tax.

GEDDES' COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

Economies Totalling £61,000,000 Approved.

London, March 1.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a survey of the Geddes' Committee proposals, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Horne) announced, amid Opposition cheers, that the Government had rejected the recommendations regarding the reduction of teachers' salaries and the exclusion of children under six years from school. He said healthy young children were immensely improved by the medical attention and care given in school. The Government would adopt the recommendation favouring teachers' contribution to a Superannuation Fund.

Sir Robert Horne said as regards the Navy, the difference between the Admiralty and the Geddes' recommendations was almost entirely a question of personnel. The Admiralty now agreed to a reduction to 98,000, compared to Geddes' 88,000, and the Government accepted the personnel of 98,000 as a minimum. It was hoped that greater reductions in naval expenditure would be possible next year.

As regards the Army, the War Office had agreed to a reduction of 117,000,000 and 33,000 men, which was equivalent to cancelling twenty-four line battalions and the equivalent of five cavalry regiments and a forty per cent. reduction in Artillery. Sir Robert Horne said the Committee's recommendation of a reduction of 34,000 men had been reduced to 39,000, owing to the Indian Government's changing their mind with regard to the number of British troops they needed. The Army, excluding India and the Colonies, would be reduced by 29,000 men, compared to pre-war strength. Instead of six Divisions sent overseas, at the beginning of the war, we would only be able now to send two Divisions in the first month of any emergency.

Sir Robert Horne said the Air Force was reducing its estimates from 1912 millions this year to 10½ millions next year. The Committee of Imperial Defence was enquiring into the question of the establishment of a Ministry of Defence.

After mentioning the reductions that would be effected in the Ministries of Labour, Health and Pensions, Sir Robert Horne said in view of urgent representations from powerful bodies of business men, including cart-owners from many parts of the Empire (notably the Australian Association of British Manufacturers) the Government agreed that it would be a misfortune to abolish the Overseas Trade Department, as recommended by the Committee, but it would reduce the expenses of administration, saving £48,000, as compared with £94,000 under the Committee's recommendation.

Summing up, Sir Robert Horne said out of £86,000,000 reductions recommended by the Committee, the Government accepted £64,000,000, including £11,000,000 attributable to savings from Washington and £1,000,000 on oil. The Government intended to do its utmost to effect further savings. They would be able to reduce the provisional estimates by £54,000,000 in the next financial year but it was anticipated that the Estimates during the next financial year would be £484,000,000, compared with £655,000,000 this year.

THE CONFERENCE TREATIES

Big Campaign Against Ratification.

London, March 1.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent says a full-page advertisement in the Washington Post, for which "The All-America National Council" is responsible, calls on the American people to defeat the Washington Treaties, "as a denial of our ideals and a surrender of our interests." The signatories to the advertisement are mostly "hyphenateds", suggesting that Irish and Teutonic elements are endeavoring to wreck the Treaties out of hatred of England. The advertisement is part of the tactics of the Opposition, who are playing for time and hoping to create public sentiment against the Treaties.

The debate on the Yap Treaty has seriously disturbed the supporters of the Administration. If as much time is consumed on each of the other Treaties as on the Yap Treaty, the debate will drag along for many weeks, whereas the Administration hoped that two or three weeks would be sufficient.

The attack on the Yap Treaty was led by Senator Johnson (Republican leader), who declared that Japan had got Yap and other ex-German possessions in the Pacific as the result of a secret Anglo-Japanese Agreement for a division of the spoils of war in the Pacific. The opposition to the Yap Treaty is trivial compared to the fight which will be made on the Four Power Treaty.

TORPEDOING OF DUTCH STEAMER.

Claim Against German Government.

Amsterdam, March 1.

In view of the result of the inquiry into the sinking of the Tybania during the war, the Royal Dutch Lloyd is claiming ten million guilders from the German Government as compensation.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

BOYS, COOKS AND AMAHS LEAVE WORK.

DAIRY FARM COOLIES JOIN MOVEMENT.

Office Staffs Threatened.

The general sympathetic strike of household servants is now in full swing, large numbers of boys and amahs leaving work to-day. Most houses are without any servants whatever.

The "Empire State" has had trouble with her Cantonese crew at Shanghai. Being dismissed, they refused to leave the ship, and the U.S. Marshal of Police had to come aboard and put them ashore. Large numbers of special constables continue to be enrolled. Chinese endeavoring to walk to the British border to entrain for Canton are being stopped by police and military guards and sent back to Kowloon by rail.

The Dairy Farm coolies have joined the strike movement, and no supplies can be delivered; they must be fetched. The Kowloon branch is to be closed.

The native servants of the Astor House Hotel and of Kingsclere have ceased work.

The Police are appealing for the loan of motor-cars and the services of drivers in connection with transport work.

LATE OFFICIAL NEWS.

We are officially informed by Mr. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, that a telegram has been received from Canton late this afternoon stating that four-seamen's delegates are arriving from Canton by the morning train with full powers to settle the seamen's strike. They will be accompanied by members of the Canton Chamber of Commerce.

Among the latest workers to leave duty is the Dairy Farm coolies in consequence of which the usual delivery of milk and other goods could not take place this morning. Customers of the Dairy Farm have had to make their own arrangements to get supplies, which are plentiful both in Hongkong and in Kowloon. The Dairy Farm's head shop was besieged with people all the morning, and the same state of affairs prevailed in Kowloon. The milkers are still at work. Instead of goods being delivered they have to be fetched.

Police is now given by the Dairy Farm that their branch depot at Kowloon will be closed to-night as trouble is anticipated. Customers are advised to purchase milk and other supplies from the main depot at Wyndham Street, which will be kept open.

Servants Go Out.

To-day there is scarcely a household in the Colony which is not minus at least one servant. In most instances the whole staffs have disappeared. When questioned on the matter, the "boys" and amahs generally say that they do not wish to leave, but that they have been told that if they do not cease work they will be either tortured or killed. We heard one of cases in which the houseboy and coolie informed their mistress that they regretted having to go, but that she would find the sticks chopped up for the morning fire and everything "all plop" in the kitchen. In another case, the houseboy asked if he might leave his clothes and other belongings in the servants' quarters as long as he was out, but he was promptly told that if he wanted to leave he would have to go bag and baggage. Many of the houseboys are complaining that if they are forced to strike they will have nowhere to go, as they cannot get out of the Colony and have no homes here to which to go. In this connection, we would again impress on householders the advisability of seeing that once their servants cease work they are not permitted to use servants' quarters.

The intimidation of servants has been done by means of personal calls and letters, mostly by the former method, as many of them cannot read. Yesterday in Kowloon, a yesterdays-looking Chinese in European clothes was seen visiting servants' quarters with books under his arm, and he is believed to have been busy inducing servants to join in the strike.

It was after tiffin to-day that the strike of houseboys became most apparent. In those houses where the servants had remained on duty up to that time, practically all the boys informed their employers that they were leaving.

Owing to the passenger traffic on the railway having decreased, the time table is being curtailed. A Denial. Yesterday we published a telegram from the Shanghai correspondent that the Cantonese crew of the "Empire State" had been dismissed. It is now learned that the crew had not been dismissed, but that they had been sent to the U.S. Marshal of Police at Shanghai.

At the Hotels. In addition to the staffless hotels of yesterday the Astor House Hotel has to be included in the list, the whole of the staff except the non-Chinese cooks leaving this morning. Meals will be supplied to residents, but no others. The bar has had to be closed and so there is not a European bar open in the Colony now. The Annamite cooks who remain have been the recipients of threatening letters, and their attitude is wavering as a result. The French Consul General is using his influence.

At the other hotels lady residents were busy this morning doing cleaning work and at the Hongkong Hotel volunteers have been found for the lifts. At the Kingsclere Hotel this morning there were no servants and residents had to light the boilers and stoves and manage as best they could.

The Attempted Exodus. On the road to Shamchun it is like a small army in retreat. The strikers cannot obtain permits to leave the Colony by train and so they are attempting to reach the frontier by road and then catch a train in Chinese territory to take them up to Canton. All day yesterday and to-day they have been tramping the road. Carrying their luggage, the usual baskets and bundles, with them, they stream along the road in small bands in the direction of the boundary, halting now and then for rest and food. Hundreds of them there are, but none of them are reaching their destination. Some hundreds attempted to break through yesterday and failed, and the party seen on the march this morning was estimated at about five hundred and they, too, are all being stopped and sent back to Hongkong.

It is utterly impossible for the strikers to get through to Canton. Police and Indian troops are stationed on the road and are collecting the strikers, and when they have a batch, sending them back to Hongkong by the first available train. Owing to the number attempting to reach Chinese territory by road, a party of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment went up this morning to augment the force of law and order already guarding the way, and if the strikers succeed in breaking through this barrier, there are still European troops on the frontier who they have to pass.

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Empress of Japan has made another secret trip there and that it was reported that she was sailing on March 1st, carrying a thousand cargo crates and eight hundred seamen in an effort to break the strike.

Mr. P. A. Cox, General Agent of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Co. in Hongkong, this morning denied the statements contained in this message, saying they were absolutely untrue.

Foreign Office Employees To Go.

One of the most generally discussed topics in town was the notice which has been very widely circulated among the foreign offices by some agency at present unknown in which all the clerks and office boys have been urged to leave work. We are enabled to give a copy of the notice which is as follows:—

"The Strike has now reached its serious phase. As every guild has followed its example, this Guild (the Clerks' and Office Boys' Guild) for the sake of unity, humanity, and for protection of lives of every individual, should start to suspend duty from the night of the 3rd instant.

"It is hereby notified that from the 3rd instant all on duty in the foreign firms and in foreigners' private houses, notwithstanding they belong to this guild or no, should stop work altogether, otherwise their future would be very dangerous indeed.

N.B.—This guild is responsible to get jobs for those, who, owing to strike, cannot resume their former duties afterwards. (Signed) Strike Department, Hongkong, 1st March, 1922.

It is generally expected that the office staffs will leave work as requested. Even the commerce departments of the big firms are affected.

In the Harbour. The situation in the harbour is practically what it was yesterday. Arrivals and departures continue. Two interesting departures were the B. and S. steamer Chinhu and the Indo-China steamer Cheongshing, both of which have left for Shanghai.

Amongst the arrivals there are two interesting boats—the new N.Y.K. Haruna Maru, which is on her maiden trip, and the American steamer Dixie Arrow, which brought here 11,300 tons of refined oil.

"EMPIRE STATE" DELAYED.

Cantonese Crew Causes Trouble.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, March 2. The "Empire State" has been delayed owing to trouble with her Cantonese crew. She sails at noon to-day. The crew took a strike vote at sea and there were minor disturbances here. The Company decided to disburse the entire Cantonese crew here and to replace them with Ningpo men. The Cantonese refused to leave the ship and the U.S. Marshal of Police was called and the crew put ashore. They will finally be sent to their homes. The steamer passengers, mostly Cantonese, started a sympathetic demonstration but were finally quietened.

At the Bakeries.

There was the usual scene at Wiseman's this morning where there was again plenty of bread. It is only the delivery service which is interrupted, residents having to get their own from the shop direct. When the shop opened soon after nine o'clock there was a long queue of people waiting and the stream of customers prevailed all the morning.

Notwithstanding the guarantee given by the police of adequate protection in the form of a police guard, the baker of the the French Store, who is a non-Chinese, has given way under the threats of the strikers and has left his post. A party of six men visited the bakery at Wanchai the other day and threatened to shoot him if he did not join the movement. The threat, after being repeated several times, had the desired effect, and no more bread was made in the place this morning.

Police Passes.

We are asked by the Police authorities to state that persons in possession of valid passports do not need any further Police permit when leaving the Colony.

It is notified in our advertising columns that non-Chinese persons who do not possess a valid passport should apply to the Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Police Headquarters for permits to leave the Colony.

Rush to be "Specials."

Large numbers turned up at Central Police Station this morning to be sworn in as special constables. Everybody was in a cheery mood and the scene was greatly reminiscent of the days when men rushed to the recruiting offices at Home during the early part of the war. It is the same spirit now as then. Everybody is anxious to do something in the Government's time of need and the special constable recruiting officials are having a busy time. The men were sworn in, by Mr. J. R. Wood, the magistrate. They were sworn in in batches of about 20, the period of service being three months. Each man was issued with an armband, a whistle and a truncheon.

Wood Supplies.

According to Inspector Watt, who brought up a number of Chinese at the Police Court this morning for cutting trees on a Government plantation, firewood is not to be obtained for love or money at the ordinary shops. A depot, however, is in existence at the Public Works Department depot at Wanchai, at which a picul of wood can be purchased for \$2.20. The four men charged were each fined \$2.

A Chinese who went in for tree-cutting on a large scale was fined \$10 by the Magistrate. It was mentioned that he was cutting down a big pine tree when he was caught by the fore-guard.

The scarcity of firewood and the price of necessities have forced the Chinese restaurants and eating houses to close their doors. The greater number of Chinese shops closed their doors early last night and the darkened streets presented a deserted appearance.

A well-known milliner's shop in town may be deserted by its tailors, according to information received. It appears from this that those who have a mind to join the movement are only waiting to receive their monthly pay before they leave.

The Chinese clerks of one French firm that we know of, are reported to have struck work already.

Organising Transport.

A large number of trucks and trolleys—in fact all that may be needed for the maintenance of essential supplies in the event of the ordinary services being suspended—have been requisitioned by the Traffic Department which has also advertised for voluntary workers.

The vicinity of the Central Police Station presented a busy appearance this morning as volunteers motor cycle riders were enrolled for the patrolling of the town. The police ask for the names of motor car owners who are willing to lend cars for transport purposes, and would also like to hear of motor drivers who are willing to help in case of need.

The Shops.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford's and the other provision shops are unable to deliver goods although all have plenty of supplies. Hongkong has been driven back to direct shopping as is general at Home among the working classes. And when one has stated that fact one has explained nearly all there is to be said about the food supply. It is a case of going to get what one wants.

Examination Service.

The Government has decided to institute the Examination Service on all vessels, as was in existence during the late war.

Examination vessels, flying Blue Ensign and Examination Flag, will lay in these Examination Anchorage, both east and west of the harbour. All boats and launches going out and coming into the port must go through the examination service.

Examination Anchorage and anchor. Launches going out will be covered by a permit from the police for any person other than crew and a clearance from the Harbour Office for the launch setting out the destination, number of passengers, etc.

By day the distinguishing flags for Strike Examination Vessels will be a Special flag (White and Red horizontal surrounded by a Blue border) and a Blue Ensign. Also three red vertical balls if the Port is closed.

By night the Examination Steamers will carry:—(1) Three vertical lights if the Port is closed. (2) Three White Vertical lights if the Port is open. The above lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights, and will show an unbroken light all round the horizon.

When the Port is closed, i.e. when entrance to the Port is prohibited, three Red vertical balls by day or three vertical lights by night will be hoisted at the following places in addition to being hoisted in the Examination steamers:—Eastern Entrances, Pa. Sha-wan Battery; Western Entrance, Green Island.

If the Harbour Master considers it desirable to close only one entrance by day the following signals will be hoisted:—Eastern Entrance closed, 3 red balls at Pak Sha-wan Examination Battery; Western Entrance closed, 3 red balls at Green Island and Harbour Office.

(Continued on Page 7.)

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations in connection with Hongkong University commence on June 12.—Page 4. Cargo per m/s. Tongking is being carried on to Shanghai.—Page 5.

A General Average notice regarding the Alasia Maru will be found on Page 5.

Tea dances are being held at the Hongkong Hotel to-night, Friday and Saturday.—Page 4. A Hollander seeks a situation.—Page 4.

A house at Cheung Chau is to let for the summer months.—Page 4.

Mr. B. Tanser has had to postpone his dance.—Page 4. Claims against the estate of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie must be sent to Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harton forthwith.—Page 4.

A police notice regarding permits to leave the Colony appears on Page 4.

The Police call upon owners of motor vehicles to loan them for transport work.—Page 4.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Coy is postponed until further notice.—Page 4.

The entire furniture of two-roomed flat is for sale.—Page 4. All Hongkong Cargo per Kaishin Maru is being landed at Shanghai.—Page 4.

There is a comedy-satire at the Coronet to-night entitled "The New York Idea."—Page 7.

To-day's Exchange. The closing rate of the dollar on domestic day was 2s. 4 1/2d.

The Weather. 2nd Barometer, 29.97; Temperature, 66; Humidity, 61; Wind, E. by S. 10 m.p.h.; Clouds, 100.

Shipping. The ship "Kaiyong" is expected to arrive to-day.

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... the race, failed to go higher than the auctioneer's bid of \$500 and was withdrawn. Flotsam sealed a big surprise by fetching less than \$200. The old junkman's poor lighting was excused by Mr. J. E. H. Bibby, the well-known polo player, for \$250. The only other animals to reach the \$100 mark were Neston brought in by the owner, Dr. Forsyth, Mountain Goat and Roan Duck, sold to Capt. Hanney.	
The ponies, purchased and sales realised are given below:	
Blue Dun, 13.2, larsen gift.	
Blue Dun, 13.1, Mr. Chak	\$ 20
Lucky Star, 13.1, Mr. Chak	20
Snakefish, 13.2, Mr.	20
Chak	20
Twin Star, 13.2, Mr.	20
Chak	20
Three Star, 13.2, Mr.	20
Chak	20
Chestnut pony, Mr. Chak	20
Blue Roan pony, Mr. Chak	20
St. Anthony, 13.1, with-	
drawn	
Killiecrankie, 13.1, Mr.	
Hockey	50
Kilwinning, 13.2, Capt.	
Hanney	60
Kilmalcolm, 12.3, Mr.	
Chak	20
Manhattan, 13.2, Mr. Chak	20
Blind Mouse, 13.1, Mr.	
Chak	20
Chestnut pony, hack, Mr.	
Chak	
Grey Martin, withdrawn.	
Hongkong Chief, 13.3, winner	
many races Shanghai	
and Hongkong, Mr. A. M.	
de Soares	1,050
Repulse Bay Chief, 13.0,	
winner many races Hong-	
kong, Mr. H. M. H.	
demazee	500
Shek O Chief, 12.3, Capt.	
Hanney	65
Lantau Chief, 13.1, Mr.	
Synoch	75
Cutty Sark King, with-	
drawn	
Martia/Dablin, 13.1, 3rd	
Prize Plate, withdrawn	
Shamrock Dablin, 13.0,	
Mr. Chak	20
The Mangosteen, 12.3,	
Capt. Hanney	60
Blazado, 13.1, Dr. Esler	50
Arvark, 12.2, Mr. Chak	40
Flotsam, 13.1, Mr. Rock	250
Neston, 13.0, Mr. Chak	50
Happy up, 13.1, winner	
of nei-chung Stakes	
Lusitana Cup and 3rd	
Bialto Stakes and Tatum	
Handicap, withdrawn	
20 Gossoon, 13.0, Mr. Chak	20
21 The Mite, 13.0, Capt.	
Hanney	60
31 Caligula, 13.2, Mr. Heyn	80
32 Laurana Chief, 12.3, Mr.	
Chak	10
33 Lowu Chief, 13.1, Mr.	
Alves	95
34 Tai Hang Chief, 13.1, Mr.	
Chak	20
35 Mountain Goat, 13.0, 3rd	
Female Stakes, Capt.	100
Hanney	
36 The Stiff, 13.1, Mr. Sin	45
37 Roan Pony, 13.1, larsen,	
Mr. Heyn	60
38 Featherbag, 13.1, B Class,	
Mr. Sin	45
39 Deuces " Wild, 13.2, B	
Class, Mr. Chak	55
40 Humorist, 13.0, Mr. Linn	45
41 Viper, 13.1, Capt. Hanney	45
42 Fishhop, 13.1, 3rd All Out	
Stakes, withdrawn	
43 White Polo Pony, Mr.	
Chak	45
44 Batman, 13.1, Mr. Sin	40
45 Stockman, 13.1, Mr. Rock	115
46 Zanjan, 13.1, Mr. Chak	45
47 Arsenjan, 13.0, with-	
drawn	
48 Neston 12.3, bought in	115
49 Roman Dawn, 13.0, Capt.	
Hanney	75
50 Roman Dusk, 13.0, Capt.	
Hanney	110
51 Roman Sunset, 13.1, Mr.	
Chak	20
52 Roman Nurse, 13.2, Mr.	
Chak	20
53 Dun Griffin, withdrawn	
64 Poge 13.0, Mr. Rock	90
55 Moses Mainebance, 2nd	
Also Ran Stakes, 3rd Female	
Stakes, withdrawn	
56 Gabriel Jinks, Mr. Chak	80
57 Pull Devil Pull Baker,	
withdrawn	
58 Independent Jimmy, Mr.	
Chak	20
59 James Pigg, withdrawn	
60 Bamboo River, with-	
drawn	
61 Acepot, Capt. Hanney	90
62 Bluff, Mr. Chak	20
63 Aloha, withdrawn	
64 Lighting, Mr. J. E. H.	
Bibby	180
65 Coal King, Mr. Ah Lim	30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

WANTED.—WANTED at once, volunteer helpers, men or ladies, for assisting in running European bakery during the strike. Experience preferred but not absolutely essential. Apply:—Manager, Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

WANTED.—Situation by a Hollander, speaks Hollandish, English, German and some Spanish, holding American 2nd mate's licence, able to handle men, will go anywhere.—Apply: Box No. 673 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—3 new Office Rooms in Central locality from 1st April.—Apply SANG KEE c/o Comptroller Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Des Voeux Road entrance.

TO LET.—FOR RENT.—One house at Cheung Chan Island for Summer months. For particulars address: T. T. THOMAS, Yingtak, China, North River.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Entire furniture two-room flat; may be viewed by appointment.—Apply Box No. 674 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

Mr. B. Tait regrets extremely that his Dance arranged for to-morrow (Friday) evening cannot take place.

SIR ELLIS KADOURIE, DECEASED.

ALL CLAIMS against the estate of the above deceased must be sent to the undersigned forthwith.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
Hongkong, 2nd, Feb. 1922.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. MATRICULATION & SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above examinations will commence on MONDAY, June 12th, 1922.

FORMS of entry and copies of regulations and syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

EACH entry form duly filled in must reach the REGISTRAR together with the fee of \$15, Hongkong currency, on or before March 11th, 1922.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Shareholders in the above Company are hereby notified that, owing to the strike, the Annual General Meeting, advertised for WEDNESDAY, March 8th, is postponed until further Notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. N. BEAUREPAIRE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KASHIMA MARU." Due at SHANGHAI on 6th inst. From PUGET SOUND PORTS.

Consignees of cargo for Hongkong per the above steamer are hereby notified that owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies, the steamer will not call at Hongkong and cargo on board for Hongkong will be landed at Shanghai. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc., accordingly. The cargo will be brought on to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents,
Hongkong, 2nd, March, 1922.

G. R.

PERMITS TO LEAVE THE COLONY.

ANY PERSON in possession of a Valid Passport does not require any Police permit to leave the Colony by train or boat. Non-Chinese persons who do not possess valid passports should apply at the Office of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, Police Headquarters, for permits to leave the Colony. This Office is on the opposite side of the Police Compound to the Pass Office.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
(Capt. Supt. of Police)

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on Friday, the 3rd March 1922 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1922, until Friday, the 3rd March, 1922, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 17th, Feb. 1922.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Friday the 3rd day of March 1922 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That Article 105 of this Company's Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

(a) By the insertion of "\$10,000" in the place of "\$8,000" in the fifth line thereof.

(b) By striking out in the ninth and tenth lines thereof the words "for each financial year of the Company" and inserting in place thereof the words "in every year wherein such profits shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$150,000, and a commission of ten per cent per annum on all the net profits of the Company in excess of that sum."

(2) That the above Resolution (No. 1) be retrospective and take effect from the 1st day of January 1922.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on Monday, the 20th day of March, 1922, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

Dated the 15th day of Feb. 1922
By Order of the Board,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

BLUE BIRD.

Our Specialities:

HOME MADE CHOCOLATE
(Fresh Daily)

HOME MADE CANDY.

BEST ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

HIGH QUALITY GROCERIES.

BLUE BIRD.

16a, Des Voeux Road Central.

G. R. NOTICE.

The Captain Superintendent of Police will be glad if any person, who has motor vehicles available and is prepared to loan them to the Police Department for transport work, will send particulars forthwith to the Traffic Inspector, Central Police Station. The particulars should state whether owner drives himself and also whether he is prepared to do so as required.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 2nd, March, 1922.

THE STRIKE.

A CALL TO PRAYER.

A SPECIAL SERVICE OF

Intercession will be held in St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
at 6 p.m.

The Lord Bishop will take part.

NOTICE.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

Two Certificates for Seventy-seven Shares:—Nos. 12265 12274 15, Nos. 13718 13719 62, in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. Evaristo Mauricio have been lost; and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Certificates be not forthcoming other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter the others will be acknowledged.
Wm. POWELL LTD.
Hongkong, 1st, March, 1922.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

PAUL MUN
(Capt. Charles E. Page)
Apply To: Capt. and Major P. H. Tait,
114, West Lake Street.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOPO COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOPO COAL, trimmed into Bunkers SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port-Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 24 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to
BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 3rd Feb. 1922 commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 5 Prat Buildings, Prat Avenue, Kowloon

A quantity of Valuable Household Furniture (including Dining Room Suite by Lane Crawford & Co.)

On view from Thursday the 2nd, March 1922

Catalogues will be issued Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

Himrod's
ASTHMA
CURE

CIVIL INSTANT RELIEF
Over 40 years ago the Late Lord Bessborough recommended this medicine to his friends and it has since been used by every one who has ever been afflicted with Asthma.
FAMED FOR 40 YEARS
Sold in bottles by all Chemists and Stores throughout the country.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

SPECIALISTS IN

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BARGAINS IN

NEW AND USED

MOTOR CARS AND

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REEVES & CO.

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PHONES 4002

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Thus a London paper: The Archbishop of Canterbury and York, who are expected to take part in the wedding of Princess Mary, will be able, no doubt, to agree amicably on their respective functions; but it was by no means always the case when they met at Westminster. The redoubtable 12th century Archbishop Roger of York waged fierce war with the Archbishop of Canterbury for precedence, and at a council of Westminster another Archbishop of York kicked over the chair placed for him because it was set a little lower than that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was not until the 14th century was reached that an agreement was patched up, and since then the Archbishop of Canterbury has been Primate of All England and the Archbishop of York Primate of England.

The Royal Irish Constabulary, whose history appears to be drawing to a close, has had 85 years' service as an Imperial force. It was created by a Scotsman, When Thomas Drummond, an Edinburgh engineer, left the Ordnance Survey to become Under-Secretary at Dublin Castle he found that order was maintained in Dublin by some 400 "work-out and underpaid" watchmen. These he replaced by 1,000 young stalwarts of the reorganised Dublin Metropolitan Police, modelled on the new London force of "Peelers." To police the countryside he conceived a still stronger and more military body. Besides organising the R.I.C. Drummond "invented" the resident magistrate, or police-stationary—whose future is also one of the problems of the new regime.

One of Ireland's most distinguished sons, William Connor Magee, Archbishop of York for four months, was born 160 years ago in Cork city, states a *Him* paper. He had the rare distinction of being the second Archbishop in one family in three generations. His grandfather having been appointed Archbishop of Dublin when the grandson was a few months old. Between them came John Magee, William's father, who also entered the church, but stopped short at a vicarage. The two first-named were famous for their Irish wit, which suffered no loss from the fact that the roots of the family tree lay deep in Scottish soil. One of William Magee's most quoted sayings was: "I would rather see England free than sober."

The partition walls are such that you can hear the family next door chewing celery, and every grangeophone in the whole of London is audible in each house built twenty-five years ago only, and as disreputable as if they had been erected when London was Londinium; whole quarters where a bathroom is unknown.

CARPENTIER BEATS COOK

Blow Like That Which Beat Beckett.

A blow very similar to the punch which defeated Beckett was employed by Carpentier to knock out George Cook, the heavy-weight champion of Australia, at the Albert Hall, London. Carpentier spent two rounds in finding out the best way to attack his man, and that is the greatest compliment which can be paid to the loser.

In the third round Carpentier, without sacrificing anything in the way of defensive perfection, banged his right towards Cook's chin. The blow would have landed on a chin like Beckett's, but Cook withdrew his face just in time to avoid the punch.

Still, the manoeuvre told Carpentier what he wanted to know, and he played Cook as an angler plays a trout during the greater part of the fourth round. Then the French boxer managed to get Cook into a position that permitted Carpentier to employ his favourite punch.

TWO SWIFT BLOWS.

That punch of Carpentier's is a downward travelling right-hand hit which is sent out with the rapidity of a fencer's thrust. Cook had guarded his chin so well for so long that one wondered whether Carpentier would be able to get in the blow. Just a trifle of spare ligament for he gave to pass through was left. Cook's knees bent, and as the Australian was sinking to the floor of the ring, Carpentier hit him again with the right.

It was all so quick that Cook was not the only person in the ring who was staggered. Some seemed to think that the second right-hand hit was delivered after Cook had reached the floor, and was therefore foul. That was not so, for the two blows were so rapid that Cook had not time to reach the floor before he had been hit again.

It was beautifully clean work on the part of the winner, for within half a minute of receiving the punches Cook was up again and talking to his friends.

That is the best compliment that can be paid to the skill of Carpentier. He might have made a terrible mess of Cook had he been a clumsy puncher. Instead of that, he just made the opportunity for hitting hard in the correct place, and never was fit sent more truly to its mark.

CARPENTIER'S PROTEST.

Carpentier not only found time to beat Cook, but he also found time to protest to the referee. When that official, with a hand on each competitor, told them to break, Cook went on punching, which was not according to what Carpentier knows about boxing. He mildly called the attention of the referee to the fact, but he was very calm while doing it.

Cook's only damaging blows were landed when the two were in clinches, and altogether the Frenchman was winning all the time.

Cook's knock, they could hardly be called punches, to the back of his opponent's head, were the sign of a man who did not know what to do. They raised so that there should be a stiffening of the elbow joint when the blow landed. Carpentier could not have put more force into the blow, and it was not at all surprising to see Cook collapse.

It was the punch of the boxer who has perfection of style, and if Cook had that he might be nearly as good as his conqueror.

Vitality Used Up? Try Dr. Williams' PINK PILLS

Vitality is the finest possession of every man and woman. It means vigorous health, glowing spirits, strong nerves. If your vitality is at low ebb, if you feel weak, nervous, have indigestion, an aching back, rheumatism, are sleepless, melancholy, lacking in energy and the "will to do," you need a blood and nerve tonic. The Blood and Nerve Tonic—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Begin them now. Chemists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seaboard Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8.10, post free.

SCOTCH SONGS

ON RECAL RECORDS

- 6398 THERE WAS A LAD (GREEN GROW THE RASHES O)
- 6397 (WE'RE A SCOTTISH HERE) (BONNIE DUNDEE)
- 6394 (HUNDRED PIPERS) (A WEE DRAPPIE O'T)
- 6392 (AGAE BRING TO ME) (WILL YE NO COME BACK)
- 6391 (THE AULD SCOTCH SANGS) (SCOTTISH BLUEBELLS)
- 6390 (MARCH OF THE CAMERON MEN) (DEILS AWAY WI' EXCISEMEN)
- 6389 (STAR OF ROBBIE BURNS) (AFTON WATER)
- 6388 (O A' THE AIRTS) (SCOTLAND YET)

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(Opposite City Hall)

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REPULSE BAY DINNER DANCES.

The Above are Unavoidably Cancelled Until

Further Notice Owing To the Strike.

We wish to inform the public, that we have a large stock of Canned Meats, Fish, Soup, Vegetables and Fruits.

As the demand is large we would advise early purchase.

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HONGKONG HOTEL

TEA DANSANT

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY,

5 p.m. 7 p.m.

WILL HENDER

Jazz Specialist

TABLES MAY BE RESERVED.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

Text of the Revised Treaty.

The United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal with a view to increasing the revenues of the Chinese Government, have resolved to conclude a treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff and have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The representatives of the Contracting Powers having agreed on the fourth day of February, 1922, in the City of Washington a resolution which is appended as an annex to this article with respect to the revision of the Chinese Customs Duties for the purpose of making such duties equivalent to an effective five per cent *ad valorem* in accordance with agreements entered into by China and other nations the Contracting Powers hereby confirm the said resolution and undertake to accept the tariff rates fixed as a result of such revision. The said tariff rates shall become effective as soon as possible but not earlier than two months after publication thereof, and except with a view to providing additional revenue to meet the needs of the Chinese Government the Powers represented at this Conference, namely, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal, agree that the Customs schedule of duty on imports into China adopted by the Tariff Revision Committee at Shanghai on December 19, 1918, shall forthwith be revised so that the rates of duty shall be equivalent to five per cent, effective as provided for in several commercial treaties to which China is a party. A Revision Commission shall meet at Shanghai at the earliest practical date to effect the revision forthwith and on the general lines of the last revision. This Commission shall be composed of representatives of the Powers above named and of representatives of any additional Powers at present recognised by the Powers represented at the Conference and who have treaties with China providing for a tariff on imports and exports not to exceed five per cent *ad valorem* who desire to participate therein. The revision shall proceed as speedily as possible with a view to its completion within four months from the date of the adoption of this resolution by the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and Pacific and Far Eastern questions. The revised tariff shall become effective as soon as possible and not earlier than two months after its publication by the Revision Commission.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct.)

6th Mar. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
15th Mar. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
21st Mar. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

4th Mar. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
20th Mar. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

14th Mar. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

10th March via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

6th Mar. for Singapore & London
7th Mar. for Shanghai
14th Mar. for Shanghai
21st Mar. for Singapore & London
11th Apr. for Singapore, Marseilles & Liverpool

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "Francia" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to the strike of seamen, etc., cargo for Hongkong has been carried on in the vessel and if not discharged at Shanghai will be retained on board until her return to Hongkong. Probable ports of call are Shanghai, Yokohama and Daire.

Consignees are recommended to make the necessary arrangements as to Insurance, etc.

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 24th. February, 1922

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK etc THE STEAMSHIP "DAGRE CASTLE"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that this steamer has arrived and is now ready to discharge. Consignees are requested to take delivery from alongside in accordance with the terms of Bills of Lading.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 24th. instant.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 12th. prox. or they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 24th. February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SILVER STATE."

The Consignees of cargo on this steamer are hereby notified that owing to their failure to take delivery of cargo at ship's tackle in accordance with the Bill of Lading stipulations that we shall endeavour to discharge to lighter and land the cargo.

The Lightering and Landing of the cargo will be done at the risk of the consignees who will also be held liable for the excess expenses incidental thereto. No Claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns and none will be entertained if presented later than two weeks after the cargo is landed.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

THE ADMIRAL LINE. Agents.

Hongkong, February 25th. 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

From CALCUTTA & STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo for Hongkong per

s.s. "LAISANG"

are hereby notified that owing to the strike of cargo and wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be overcarried and landed at Shanghai and/or at Kobe. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting Insurance, etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.

General Managers.

Friday, 20th. February, 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MELBOURNE & FREEMANTLE

The Steamship "OOMA"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that this steamer has arrived and is now ready to discharge.

Consignees are requested to take delivery from alongside in accordance with the terms of Bills of Lading.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 15th. prox. or they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 27. h. Feb., 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" L'NE. LTD.

From UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT. M.V. "GLENARIFFE"

Owing to the strike of seamen Consignees are hereby notified that Hongkong cargo will be carried on to Shanghai and landed there.

Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting Insurance etc.

The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions have become settled.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 23th. February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo for Hongkong per

S.S. "SATSUMA"

are hereby notified that owing to the Strike of Cargo and Wharf coolies, cargo for Hongkong has been discharged at Shanghai and will be held there at consignees' risk and expense, to be forwarded to Hongkong as soon as practicable.

Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting Insurance etc.

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE. Agents.

Hongkong, 23th. Feb., 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

This Company's Steamship.

"ALASKA MARU"

is expected to arrive at this port on the 5th. instant, from Europe via ports. This steamer stranded off Antwerp on her voyage from Rotterdam and Hamburg and salvage was made in consequence of which General Average has been declared.

Consignees of cargoes from Rotterdam and Hamburg are therefore requested to send this office an Average Bond as well as declaration of value for the General Average of goods in duplicate, together with Average Deposit of three (3) % on marketable value before taking delivery of their cargoes.

General Average will be adjusted by Messrs. William Ellis and Sons of Lloyd's. Printed forms of the above documents are obtainable at this office.

Y. YASUDA. Manager.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

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ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

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LENGTH 287 FEET

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DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (H.W.O.S.) 34 FT. 6 IN.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

NO NEW TAXES IN GERMANY.

Avoiding the Only Way to Reparations.

I learn that the German Government has under consideration the first really important step to deal with the enormous subsidies and subsidy-like deficits, which create an artificial economic situation and strike the country's finances with paralysis, writes Mr. Geo. Renwick, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*.

It is contemplating a big reduction in the foodstuffs subsidy. That subsidy amounts to 8,000 million marks, of which 3,500 millions constitute the bread subsidy.

It is the latter amount which it is proposed to cut away. That will mean a big increase in the price of bread, and therefore, will be unpopular, but the country, I think, can easily bear it.

WORKER WELL OFF.

Taking into consideration the rise in wages and the increased cost of living, the average German worker has now really more to spend on goods than he had in 1914.

Seeing, too, what a serious taxation impasse has been reached, some drastic action of this kind was absolutely imperative. Stern efforts are also to be made to reduce another deficit, that of the railway. Users of the railways and goods traffic last year were subsidised by a railway deficit of over 18,500 millions.

Railway rates go up next month, and stern efforts are to be made to balance the ordinary railway budget with income and expenditure of 66,000 millions. Extraordinary expenditure is to be only one-fifth of what it was in 1921, a reduction which will be brought about by postponing every possible expenditure and running train services much more cheaply.

DISLIKE OF TAXES.

Still there will be a deficit of 6,750 millions, as against rather more than 18,500 millions last year, but efforts will be made to prevent the deficit reaching that figure.

So far so good, to a certain extent, but a speech by Dr. Hermes, the German Finance Minister, showed clearly how

lamentable is the whole German financial situation.

Just as the Government failed to persuade the industrialists, agriculturists and banks to guarantee foreign credit for Germany, so its efforts to achieve a taxation compromise between the Reichstag parties has come to naught. For months the Government taxation policy has been discussed in committee, and the net result is that 12,000 millions have been struck out of the bill.

There are to be no new taxes in 1922, owing primarily, it is said, to the fact that the taxation authorities are overworked. It would probably be more correct to say that the taxation machine is too involved and slow in its working.

In the problem of German taxation one is faced with an almost complete lack of reliable figures. The fluctuating exchange, with all its intricate consequences, gives nearly all statements the character of guess.

Total estimated revenue for the past year was 43,500 millions, or between 700 and 800 marks per head; that for 1922 is estimated at 95,000 millions, or 1,583 marks per head—if the Government scheme goes through.

But these figures have little value. Firstly, they are the merest estimates, and secondly, no reliable statistics regarding the average national income is available for comparison. It is, therefore, necessary to have recourse to other indications when trying to answer the question if Germany can bear much more taxation.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Much of the taxation at present is neutralised by subsidies and deficits. I mentioned above the bigger rise in wages than in cost of living of the great bulk of the population.

Surely a country which can in a year invest in commercial enterprises the sum of nearly 22,000 million marks is not overtaxed.

Then the industrialists have been getting their cost—this and other points are interesting in view of the conditions which it is reported will be imposed on Germany in return for the relief proposed at the Cannes Conference—at an average equivalent of 11s. a ton.

Again, if we reckon the mark as having domestically one-twentieth of its pre-war value, postal rates are now the same as in 1914 and railway rates are not

quite so high. There, again, is a source of additional income.

THE ONLY WAY.

These few points show that Germany is not overtaxed. What is needed here is a strong Finance Minister and some degree of Allied control. It would be well if the Reparation Commission had a seat in Berlin, so as to exercise the needed supervision.

Germany will never properly recover till it goes more sternly to the taxpayer when it wants money, and not to the printing press.

THE CHINESE PREMIER-SHIP.

Dr. W. W. Yen in Favour.

Peking, Feb. 15.

The proposal to appoint Dr. W. W. Yen, Premier, appears to be gathering support daily, but it is still uncertain whether he will accept the post.

According to a Chinese report General Tsao Kun signified to General Chang Tso-lin through General Wang Chen-ping that the Chihli party did not care who was Premier as long as an Anfuite or a Huanghsien monarchist were not chosen, and that it was hoped that the President in making the next selection would keep this in mind.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S TROOPS.

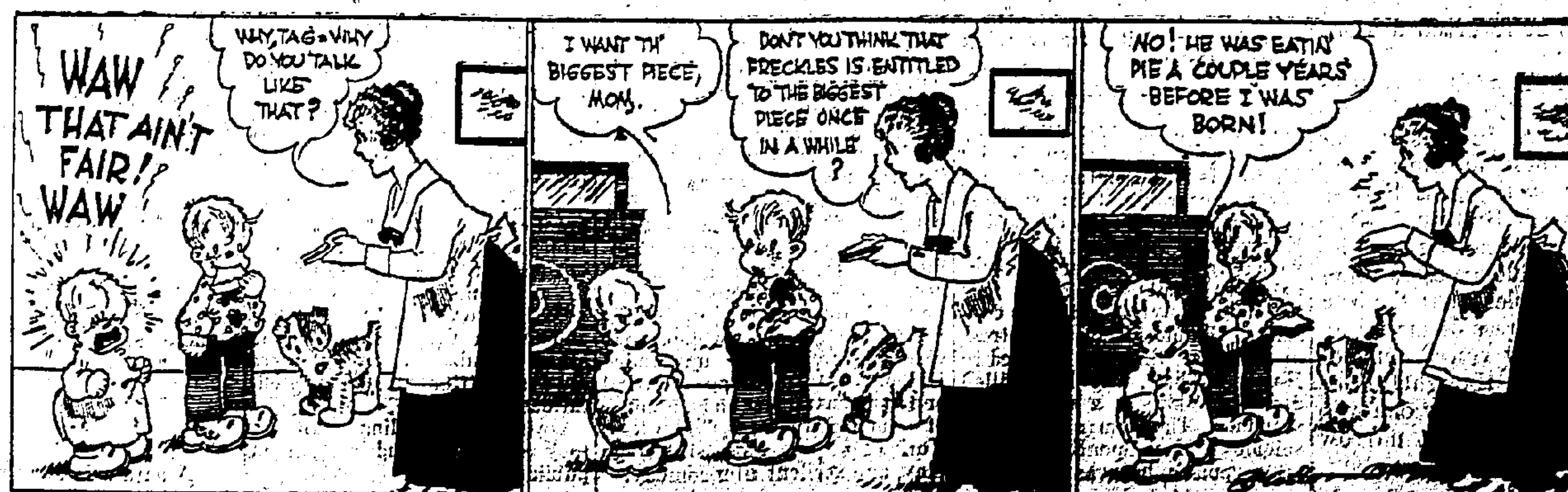
Feb. 16.

According to telegrams reaching Peking to-day it was resolved at the Mukden military conference that all the Fengtien troops should be withdrawn inside Shan-haikuan, leaving the responsibility to maintain order beyond Shan-haikuan to the Chihli Party. This result is said to have been reached through the good offices of General Chang Ching-huai and representations made by General Wang Chen-ping, right-hand man of General Wu Pei-fu. The official reason given for this arrangement is the necessity for General Chang Tso-lin to send considerable Chinese forces to the northern frontier of Manchuria, owing to the fighting between the Red and White Russian forces in Siberia. Chinese predict that General Chang Ching-huai will be appointed Minister of War under the next Premier.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Catching Up on His Head Start

BY BLOSSER



WATSON'S "E" WHISKY.

The price of this Whisky is higher than many imported cased Whiskies, because it costs more, and is better. You get real value because you are not paying the cost of world-wide advertising.

Sole Agents:—

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS

TELEPHONE 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1922.

A GREAT LIBERAL.

In the latest papers to hand many tributes to the late Lord Bryce are found. The death of our former Ambassador to the United States is acknowledged on both sides of the Atlantic to leave a visible gap. American papers no less than British testify to the fine and varied qualities of the scholar, historian, politician, and diplomatist. Thus, as the *Times* observes, the two great nations of the English-speaking race are both deeply sensible of the debt which they owe to him. Ex-President Taft, now Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, says that Lord Bryce stood as high in the estimation of Americans as he can have in that of his fellow-countrymen—an eloquent realisation of the late historian-diplomatist's work as author of a specially valuable treatise upon the United States and as Britain's representative at Washington. "We had," declared Chief Justice Taft, "a real affection for him and a generous appreciation of how greatly he contributed to the maintenance of cordial relations between the two countries." Not often has an historian of another nation been so successful with his subject as was Lord Bryce in depicting the history of our one-time colony, a success due largely, as such success must be, to a faculty of sympathetic understanding.

It was on this account that Mr. Bryce, as he then was, had a cordial welcome from America assured when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman designated him Ambassador to our kin on the other side of the ocean. The foundation-stone of a good understanding had been well and truly laid. "In this house," runs an inscription on the tablet fixed to the British Embassy in Washington, "lived from 1907 to 1913 James Bryce, the author of 'The American Commonwealth.'" The appointment to Washington marked a departure in British practice, for the new Ambassador had not been schooled in diplomacy; yet political opponents bear witness to his qualities in that office. The secret of his success was well expressed by Viscount, then Sir Edward, Grey in a speech in which he referred to Lord Bryce as "a great pacificator."

Although an octogenarian, Lord Bryce's activities showed little sign of flagging. He contributed some articles upon the Washington Conference just as it was approaching. In the course of one of these he said: "No one in America, except a small section of the anti-British Press, talks or even dreams of a war with Britain." It is in the honest co-operation of the English-speaking peoples all over the world, he added, in the influence upon other nations of their ideals and their examples, that the best hope lies for the pacification and progress of mankind. Such sentiments have proceeded from many voices, some of them perfunctory. They impress the thoughtful as something more than platitudes when uttered by one who was a Liberal in a better sense than the somewhat narrow political one.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Houseboys.

It is a trifle difficult to write of the strike situation at the moment, for none of us know what changes there are in store for us. Of rumours there are no end—some with a basis of reason to support them; many which are best described as figments of the imagination. But at the time of writing there does appear ground for the reports of the probability of domestic servants joining in the strike. Indeed, by the time this appears in print, most of the households of the Colony may find themselves minus their houseboys, cooks and amahs. In the case of these domestic servants, as in the case of many other classes of labour, there does not appear to be any decided inclination to cease work. It is the old, old story of intimidation. We hear yesterday of a case of a Chinese agitator who visited the house of a Portuguese resident and paid the servants a dollar each, telling them that they must leave their jobs at once, otherwise they would be killed. The servants, in deadly fear of what might happen, quickly left work. They were afraid of the intimidating threat, and, what is more, so was their Portuguese employer, who, on being asked why he did not have the interloper arrested, said he would go in dread of his life were he to take such a step.

Dealing with Intimidators.

For ourselves, we cannot help thinking that too much is being made of this intimidation. That threats are being freely used, and this in an organised manner, we have no doubt, and those uttering them know very well that with most classes of native labour the mere threat is sufficient to effect their desire. But, as one Chinese merchant put it to us, one man may threaten a hundred people by letter or word of mouth, but he is not likely to murder a hundred. Workers ought to realise that they can be given protection from harm if they continue working. And the best service anyone coming in contact with intimidation can perform is to get the trouble-makers arrested. It is hard to catch the actual intimidator, admittedly, but it is due to the authorities to put them on the track of these agitators if and when opportunity occurs. And when intimidators are caught, they should be severely dealt with by the magistrates. The full penalty of the law should be visited on people who actively encourage the spread of the strike, for we hear it stated that intimidators openly boast that they do not in the least object to short terms of imprisonment. If necessary, the law should be strengthened for dealing with mischief-breeds of this type.

Stricter Censorship Needed.

In connection with this matter of intimidation, we hear that much of it is done by means of letters through the post—if not in the case of domestic servants, at any rate, in regard to other classes of labour. If that is the case, we would impress on the authorities the necessity of such communications being strictly censored, as they are undoubtedly the means of frightening many Chinese from continuing to work. We have heard it said that only letters from outside sources are being subjected to censorship; in view of the evil within our gates the scrutiny should be made to embrace all letters. There is one other matter, and that is the circulation here of the Canton vernacular papers. We are told that these are still widely read in the Colony and that they are full of lies and distortions in regard to the strike. As an example of the kind of thing that is appearing in them we may mention that names are given of prominent Hongkong Chinese who are said to be in hiding on British warships, fearing to walk abroad! So long as the strike lasts, these mischievous journals should be prohibited from coming into the Colony.

TRAGIC END OF EVELYN THAW.

The body of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was found in the Potomac River, according to a wireless message intercepted by the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, on its recent voyage from Vancouver to Shanghai. No details were given. At one time Evelyn Nesbit was considered the most beautiful actress in America. She was married to Harry K. Thaw, who later killed Stanford White in a sensational suicide a few months ago by taking poison, but was saved.

DAY BY DAY.

NO REGRETS—THEY UNMAN THE HEART WE WANT FOR TOMORROW.—George Meredith.

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of plague (Chinese).

Departures by the Ginyo Maru yesterday included Mr. R. Ponsonby Fane and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hammes and family.

Owing to the strike, the ordinary yearly meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company has been postponed until further notice.

"The Day of Help" bazaar which was to have been held at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Tuesday, has been postponed.

The Harbour Office informs us that arrangements have been made to prove some lights and rockets at Stonecutters' Ridge Range to-night at 6.15 p.m.

As there is talk of the newspaper delivery boys joining in the strike movement, we would ask any of our subscribers not receiving their papers to send to this office for same.

Subscribers to the morning papers who may not receive their papers to-morrow, owing to delivery coolies striking, will be able to secure them at the upper and lower Peak tram stations and the Kowloon Ferry, where, if necessary, the delivery boys will be under police protection.

Sentence of eighteen months imprisonment was passed on Fatah Mohamed by the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Reed-Davies) at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. Aboni Santra was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The two men were charged with conspiring to defraud the Government.

The magazine of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, for March, says:—The delay in the building of the Hospital on this side of the water is most regrettable, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the Government will prosecute the work with all possible speed. During the past few weeks, 24 Europeans from Kowloon have been in Hospital.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Another Kowloon Case.

A boiler-maker employed at the Kowloon Docks has reported to the police that an armed robbery, in which revolvers were used, took place at his house at Li Lung Hang last evening. With his folks he was in the loading house when four men, two of whom were armed with revolvers, entered by forcing open the door and held them up. A sum of \$300, which represented the wages the men had just received from the Company, was stolen by the robbers. Before they left, one of the robbers fired two shots at random, the object apparently being to impress upon their victims the folly of entertaining any thoughts of pursuit.

"NEW YORK IDEA."

Coronet Theatre's Witty Satire.

Leavened by a happy sense of humour and sharpened by a keen note of satire, "The New York Idea" comes to the Coronet Theatre this evening, the clever film version of a clever stage comedy. Taking modern society divorce as the subject for the mordant wit, this entertaining photoplay gives Alice Brady a fine role as the young wife (frivolous but really in love with her husband) who is misled by the New York Idea—"marry for whim and leave the rest to Fate and the divorce court." She finds that a little evidence (even if it is only manufactured to secure a "quiet divorce") is a dangerous thing and finds it harder to extricate herself from the tangle which has resulted from her unfounded jealousy. Introducing several engaging characters and a number of amusing situations, "The New York Idea" is a successful stage play, an excellent film comedy.

MARSHAL JOFFRE.

His Visit to Shanghai.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, March 2. The French community announces a tentative programme for the entertainment of Marshal Joffre. On March 9th there will be an inspection, a tour of the International and French Concessions, a dinner at the French Consulate, and a lantern parade. On March 10th, Marshal Joffre will review the French Municipal Police, lay the corner-stone of the Franco-Chinese Municipal School and plant trees commemorating the Allied victory and attend a banquet of French and British veterans of the war. On March 11th he will review the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and a dinner will be given by the French.

SHANGHAI Y.M.C.A. DRIVE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, March 2. Y. M. C. A. teams report that \$43,282 were subscribed during the first three weeks of the four weeks' annual drive.

SHANGHAI A. D. C.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, March 2. A house packed to its utmost capacity greeted the A.D.C. production of "Three Twins."

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Tong Lai-chuen, J.P.

It is with regret that we have to record the death of an extremely well-known member of the Chinese community, in the person of Mr. Tong Lai-chuen, J.P., compradore of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., which occurred at his residence, 67, Wyndham Street, this morning. The deceased, who was 65 years of age, leaves two sons and three daughters, with whom much sympathy is felt.

The deceased gentleman came to the Colony when a small boy and beginning work in various foreign firms and gradually rose to high position in the mercantile life of Hongkong, also accumulating a considerable fortune. He was at one time compradore to the German firm of Meyerink and Company, later became compradore in the Holland China Trading Company and subsequently partner and compradore in Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company. Besides being well-known in business circles, the late Mr. Tong Lai-chuen became widely noted for his generous benefactions. He gave a sum of \$20,000 to the North China Famine Relief Fund and also sent many thousands of cotton coats and goods to the sufferers. Deceased also gave most liberally to Canton relief funds during the last two severe floods. He also displayed much generosity in connection with the Tung Wah Hospital, of the Committee of which he was a member, as also was he of the Committee of the District Watchmen.

The late Mr. Tong Lai-chuen was a native of the Heung Shan district, where his father was a well known merchant, for many years connected with the Yun Loong and Un Loong Tea Hongs, established at the time in Macao. He resided in Hongkong for over 45 years and was one of the promoters of the Bank of Canton, Ltd., and of the Canton Navigation Company which operated before and during the earlier part of the well known river steamers "Charles Hardouin" and "Paul Beau". Previous to joining in 1901 the Holland-China Trading Co., he was Compradore to the firm of Petit and Co., Bombay merchants.

He was always to the fore in charitable undertakings. As chairman of the Tung Wah Hospital and whilst serving on various committees of this institution and of the Po Leung Kuk he showed how much he had the welfare of the Chinese community at heart.

In 1906 he was a member of the Typhoon Fund Committee. He also did excellent service on the District Watchmen's Committee. At various occasions he gave proof of his great interest in the Hongkong University but he did not restrict his activities to South China alone. Many were his donations to various of the Middle and North China Famine and other Funds and they were always contributed in an unostentatious way.

Owing to his failing health he took of late less and less part in public functions.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO LAHORE.

A Diverting Misapprehension.

(Reuter's Service.)

(Continued from page 1.)

Lahore, March 1. The fourth race in the Lahore Gymkhana yesterday afternoon was a big affair, and, for some reason, was generally supposed to be for the Princess Mary's Plate. The Prince of Wales mounted amid a regular storm of encouraging shouts, the purport of which was that he must not fail to win. He rode splendidly and came in first amidst a hurricane of cheers. Then followed the disappointing discovery that the event was not for the Princess Mary's Plate at all. This morning the Prince of Wales inspected a parade of police in the grounds of Government House, 400 officers and men being present under the command of the Inspector-General, General Farquhar. Later his Royal Highness paid an informal visit to the troops in the Lahore cantonment, where he inspected pensioners and ex-Service men numbering 900 officers and 4,000 other ranks. In the afternoon the Prince was present at a garden party at Shalimar, given by the Punjab Legislative Council. After dinner he departed without ceremony for Jammu. In consequence of the abandonment of the great military manoeuvres, which the Prince was to have witnessed, on grounds of economy, the remainder of the Indian programme is being revised. —From Reuter's special correspondent with the Prince's party.

INDIAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

New Taxes Proposed.

London, March 1. Trade depression, a poor monsoon and labour troubles have resulted in the anticipated surplus of seventy-one lakhs being converted into a deficit of thirty-four crores in the present Budget of India. Sir William Halliday, Finance Member, in a statement to the Legislative Assembly, recommended an increase of 25 per cent. in railway passenger fares, the enhancement of inland postal rates, an increase in the Income Tax and a super-tax on Customs. The last named is estimated to yield fifteen crores, including an advance in ad valorem duties to 15 per cent. on cottons; 7½ per cent. on sugar; 25 per cent. on machinery; and 10 per cent. on iron and steel; compared with 11 per cent., 3½ per cent., 15 per cent. and 2½ per cent. respectively. A new 5 per cent. duty will be imposed on imported yarn, and the salt duty will be doubled.

WINDING-UP ORDER AGAINST INSURANCE CO.

London, March 1. The Judge has ordered the winding up of the City Equitable Associated Co., mentioned in a cable of the 15th ult. [The previous cable stated that, consequent upon the Equitable Insurance Co.'s winding up, the City Equitable Associated Company, which was formed in July under the former's auspices, is presenting a petition for winding up. Similar petitions have been presented by the Greater Britain Insurance Corporation and the City of London Insurance Company.]

Director's Firm Also Insolvent.

At a meeting of the creditors of the firm of stockbrokers, Messrs. Ellis and Co. the Official Receiver said that liabilities were approximately two millions against assets of half a million. He said that Mr. Bevan, who amassed a fortune between 1914 and 1920, did not keep his partners informed of the firm's financial position, and entered into large commitments in connection with company promotions despite their protests. A trustee was appointed to wind up of the estate. [The Mr. Bevan above referred to is a director of the City Equitable Insurance Co. A warrant is out for his arrest.]

NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

Serwat Pasha's Moderate Nationalist Cabinet.

Cairo, March 1. Serwat Pasha has formed a Cabinet of a moderate Nationalist complexion, including Wassif Sirika as Minister of Communications, Mustapha Pasha as Minister of Justice, Gasfar Wali as Minister of Pious Foundations, Jemal Siteky as Minister of Finance, and General Sir Ibrahim Fasy as Minister of War.

Lord Allenby's Return.

Cairo, March 1. Lord Allenby arrived and received a great reception.

THE PRINCESS'S WEDDING.

World-Wide Interest.

London, March 1. A feature of the Royal wedding is the world-wide interest displayed, notably in France and America, where the papers have filled pages with a description of the ceremony, the scenes in London, and appreciations of the devotion of the English people to the democratic Royal Family, and stories of the simple habits and manners of the Princess, who has married a man not of Royal birth, as in fairy tales.

APPRECIATION OF WAR LOAN.

Due to Reduced Interest on Treasury Bonds.

London, March 1. In the street market the 5 per cent. War Loan jumped half a point to 96½, due to the impending issue of 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds at the price of 99. [The above notification indicates the change in the money market at home. Less than two years ago the Treasury was offering 7 per cent. interest, the subsequent rate to be regulated by the Bank Rate, which has now fallen to 4½ per cent.]

GERMAN MILITARISTS FOREGATHER.

Berlin, March 1. The principal war-time Generals were present at a dinner resulting in the creation of an Association of members of the old General Staff.

THE DAVIS CUP.

New York, March 1. Australasia has challenged for the Davis Cup.

CHURCH NOTES.

Some Cathedral Items.

We take the following from Church Notes (St. John's Cathedral magazine):—
Lent begins on March 1st. We hope all our readers have made plans for keeping it well. Special Lenten arrangements have been made as follows. The Senior Chaplain will preach a course of sermons, at 11 a.m. on the Sundays in Lent on: "Some Characteristic Features of the Christian Life." At Evensong at 6 p.m. a course of sermons will be preached on Some of Christ's Parables. On Wednesdays in Lent there will be Evensong in the Cathedral at 6.30 p.m. when a course of addresses on "Some Miracles of Healing" will be given by Rev. J. T. Holman. The Lord Bishop will conduct a study circle for men and one for women on Mr. Frank Lenwood's book "Social Problems and the East" at times to be arranged. Those who wish to attend are asked to send their names to the Cathedral clergy at once that the circles may be started during the first week in Lent.

Children's Entertainment.—An excellent entertainment was given by the children of the Peak School, on February 17th, in aid of the Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays. The weather was unfortunately very wet, but a sum of \$271.00 was realised, and a draft for \$30 11s. 11d. has been sent to England, earmarked for the support of an orphan cripple boy in one of the Society's homes. Our very cordial thanks to Mrs. Stark and all the members of the staff of the Peak School for all the trouble they took over the preparation of the entertainment, and to the young performers for their good work.

Mr. Denman Fuller has returned to the Colony, but has unfortunately been very ill since his arrival, and is still in the Peak Hospital. He is gradually improving in health and hopes to be out of hospital soon. Meanwhile Mr. Bevan is kindly acting as organist and choir master.

Church of England Men's Society.—The Rev. G. E. S. Updell has kindly accepted the office of Hon. Secretary of the C.E.M.S. and we hope the Society will have renewed life and vigour through him. The Cathedral branch has done some good work in the past, and there ought to be room for a strong branch in a Colony as this. An open meeting is to be held on Friday, March 10th, at 9 p.m., when an address will be given by the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., on "The Aftermath of the Great War and Some Suggestions for Mitigating it." The meeting will be in the Cathedral Hall.

With reference to a paragraph in Church Notes last June, it should be put on record that a gold signet ring with large amethyst engraved with the arms of the Diocese, and the Bishop's name and style in English and Chinese has been presented to the Bishop of Victoria by the following 23 friends, together with an insurance policy against its loss:—Mr. A. V. Apcar, Mr. G. Banker, Dr. G. D. R. Black, Comde. W. Bowden-Smith, R.N., Hon. Sir. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. G. M. Dodwell, Miss Fairall, Capt. H. G. Fogg, O.B.E., M.C., Mrs. H. H. J. Gompertz, Mr. J. A. G. Goodban, Mrs. F. C. Hallows, Rev. J. T. Holman, Lt. Cmdr. W. L. Jackson, R.N., Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Lady Kirkpatrick, Mr. W. G. Lay, Mr. G. F. Nightingale, Mr. W. L. Pattenden, Mr. A. Piercy, Rev. Mr. W. Shewell, Mrs. M. W. Shewell, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, and Mr. J. Witchell.

A blackwood Pastoral Staff of simple design is being made locally and enquiries are being made in England as to the cost of a crozier in ebony and silver, so that the information may be available, if later on it is thought desirable to invite subscription for the purpose of obtaining one.

TORIC LENSES ARE GROUND

with a deep inner curve, which conforms to every movement of the eye and makes the sight equally clear in every portion of the glass. Toric will set closer to the eye than the ordinary flat lens, thus doing away with the annoying reflections from the edge of the glass. For those who wish the very best in lenses, we recommend torics. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., manufacturing & refracting opticians, located in Queen's Road Central, manufacture Torics on all prescriptions in White, Smoke, Amber, Crookes or Fiazul.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

(Continued From Page 1.)

No Food Shortage.

There appears to be no shortage of food. To-day there is plenty of beef in the market, though not as much as in normal times. No dressed poultry is exposed for sale, but the fish stalls are well filled and are doing a roaring trade. There are still plenty of vegetables and fruit. The stall-holders have been carrying on without their forks since the latter came out on strike, but now some of the masters are being threatened, a Telegraph representative was informed.

Mediation.

A meeting of representatives of the Tung Wah Hospital, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Po Leung Kuk and one of the general labour associations was held in the hall of the Hospital on Tuesday night, Mr. Lo Chung-kue presiding. The business was to discuss the advisability of giving up mediation in the strike, which the Tung Wah Hospital had undertaken in conjunction with the above institutions.

A proposal to give up mediation was introduced, but was rejected by the majority of these present.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Li Wing-kwong, R. H. Kotewall and Lo Chung-kue was appointed to interview the Secretary for Chinese Affairs with a view to obtaining his advice on the matter.

Mr. Ho Wah-tong referred to the shortage and the high price of firewood and suggested that the Tung Wah Hospital, as a charitable institution, approach the Government with a view to ascertaining whether it was possible temporarily to waive the prohibition on cutting wood in Government plantations in the New Territory, so as to enable the poor to obtain fuel. Mr. Ho Wah-tong said that if the Government would grant the application the "opening" of one bill would be sufficient to meet with the poor people's needs.

The proposal was put to the meeting and approved.

One speaker suggested that the Government be requested to afford protection to merchants who desired to take delivery of rice from godowns, so that rice shops could replenish stocks. The suggestion was accepted.

We understand that the committee appointed at the meeting interviewed the Hon. Mr. Hallifax yesterday and submitted the proposals. Mr. Hallifax is reported to have said that the Government would consider them.

NAVY LEAGUE SPLIT.

Grand Council Object to the Washington Ship Ratios.

Some time ago the Executive Committee of the Navy League adopted a new policy agreeing with the ratios of capital ship strength decided upon at the Washington Disarmament Conference.

A meeting of the Grand Council of the League, held at the Hotel Victoria, London, turned down this policy, and by a large majority supported the Single Power standard, and ceased forthwith all association with the League of Nations Union and similar organisations.

Mr. P. J. Hannan, M.P., said it was not the function of the Navy League to dabble in high-falutin theories of international friendship.

Mr. V. Biscoe-Tritton, chairman of the Executive Committee, said he would consult with his colleagues on the question of the committee's resignation.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Stephen Leacock, the humorist, has made some amusing additions to the long list of the sins of omission and commission of chairmen at lectures. But there have been cases when the speaker has had the best of it, as when a chairman delivered a more than usually long speech and then called upon the lecturer for his "address." The lecturer rose, and remarking "My address is No. 10, So-and-so Gardens," wished the audience good-night. But do lecturers suffer more from long-winded than from autocratic chairmen? The good Earl of Shaftesbury had a pleasant way, when in the chair, of pulling a speaker by the coat-tails and suggesting audibly that he had spoken long enough. This must have been very disconcerting.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Flower and Vegetable Show.

The Hongkong Horticultural Society's annual flower and vegetable show, held in the Botanic Gardens to-day, has, like most other things, been affected by the strike, but, nevertheless, the exhibition of garden produce is quite good.

There are fewer exhibitors this year than last, but more exhibits have been entered. This year there are 789 exhibits, as compared with 702 last year. There are quite a number of vacant spaces, however, as owing to the labour trouble many exhibitors have experienced difficulty in getting their produce carried to the show.

On the whole, the exhibits this year are well up to the usual standard. The season for flowers has been a bad one, especially on the upper levels, but the wet weather has not done the vegetables any harm and some very fine specimens are shown.

The band of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment will disperse music during the afternoon and Lady Stubbs has promised to present the prizes at five o'clock.

The officials are as follow:—President, Mr. Justice Gompertz; Secretary, Mr. L. Gibbs; Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Plummer; Committee, Mrs. R. J. Hall, Mrs. J. Bell-Irving, Messrs. J. P. Robinson, A. Nichol, M. E. F. Airey, H. Green, H. B. L. Dowbiggin and Ho Kom-tong.

The judging was carried out by Mrs. Montague Ede, Mrs. Bowden-Smith, Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. Airey, Messrs. Ho Kom-tong, J. P. Robinson, Sim, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, R. A. Nicholson, N. L. Watson and A. Nichol.

The following are exhibiting this year:—

Mrs. Stapleton, Kowloon Cricket Club, Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung, Sir Paul Chater, Mrs. H. W. Bird, Matilda Hospital, Dr. Forsyth, Mrs. Jordan, Ladies Recreation Club, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Misses Joyce and Betty Ram, Mrs. A. Murdoch, Mrs. Choa, Miss M. Loureiro, Hongkong Club, Mrs. Makham, Miss Yvonne Shenton, Miss M. I. Reece, Mrs. F. C. Hall, Comdr. Backwith, United Services Club, Messrs. R. A. Nicholson, Ho Kom-tong, F. F. Eca da Silva, Ho Fook, T. E. Pearce, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, L. Yates, F. Bevington, J. H. Taggart, C. E. H. Beavis, N. L. Watson, G. M. Shaw, D. G. M. Bernard, R. Baker, C. Montague Ede, J. A. Plummer and L. Gibbs.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

We are pleased to notify our customers and the public that the following reductions in prices will come into force as FROM 1st MARCH:—

ICE

from 1½ cts. per lb.

to 1¼ cts. per lb.

BUTTER

"DAISY" from \$1.10 - to - \$1.00 per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" " \$1.00 - to - 90

All our other prices remain unaltered in spite of the Strike.

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A PHILIPS LAMP IS A PERMANENT ECONOMY

SOLE AGENTS

Holland-China Trading Co.
Hong Kong

LEAGUE CRICKET.

I. R. C. 1st v. C. S. C. C. 1st XI.

The following will represent the I. R. C. 1st XI in their league match against the C. S. C. C. 1st XI on the latter's ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m.:—A. el Arceli (Captain), M. H. Abbas, A. E. Rumjahn, S. H. Ismail, S. I. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, D. Rumjahn, J. S. Currie, O. Ismail, S. A. R. Ismail, and N. B. Kitchell. Reserve:—A. H. Madar.



A COMEDY-SATIRE AT THE

CORONET THEATRE

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

SPECIAL REALITY PICTURE

SOCIETY ARITHMETIC

2 YOUNG PEOPLE = 1 MARRIAGE
1 MARRIAGE = 1 QUARREL
2 QUARRELS = 1 DIVORCE
1 DIVORCE = 2 MARRIAGES

AND DIVORCE IS ALWAYS WIFE'S FAULT

BEE CHARMING

ALICE BRADY

IN

"THE NEW YORK IDEA."

Getting mixed seems to be lots easier for some folks than trying married. Marry in haste and divorce the same way—that seems to be the New York Idea. But we think

IT'S WOMAN'S DUTY TO KEEP HUSBY FOREVER IN HONEYMOON FRAME OF MIND. NO OTHER WOMAN CAN INTEREST HIM.

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DON'T MISSEING THIS SPARKLING COMEDY.

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Also

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CALBECK'S ROYAL TAWNY

62 per case duty paid

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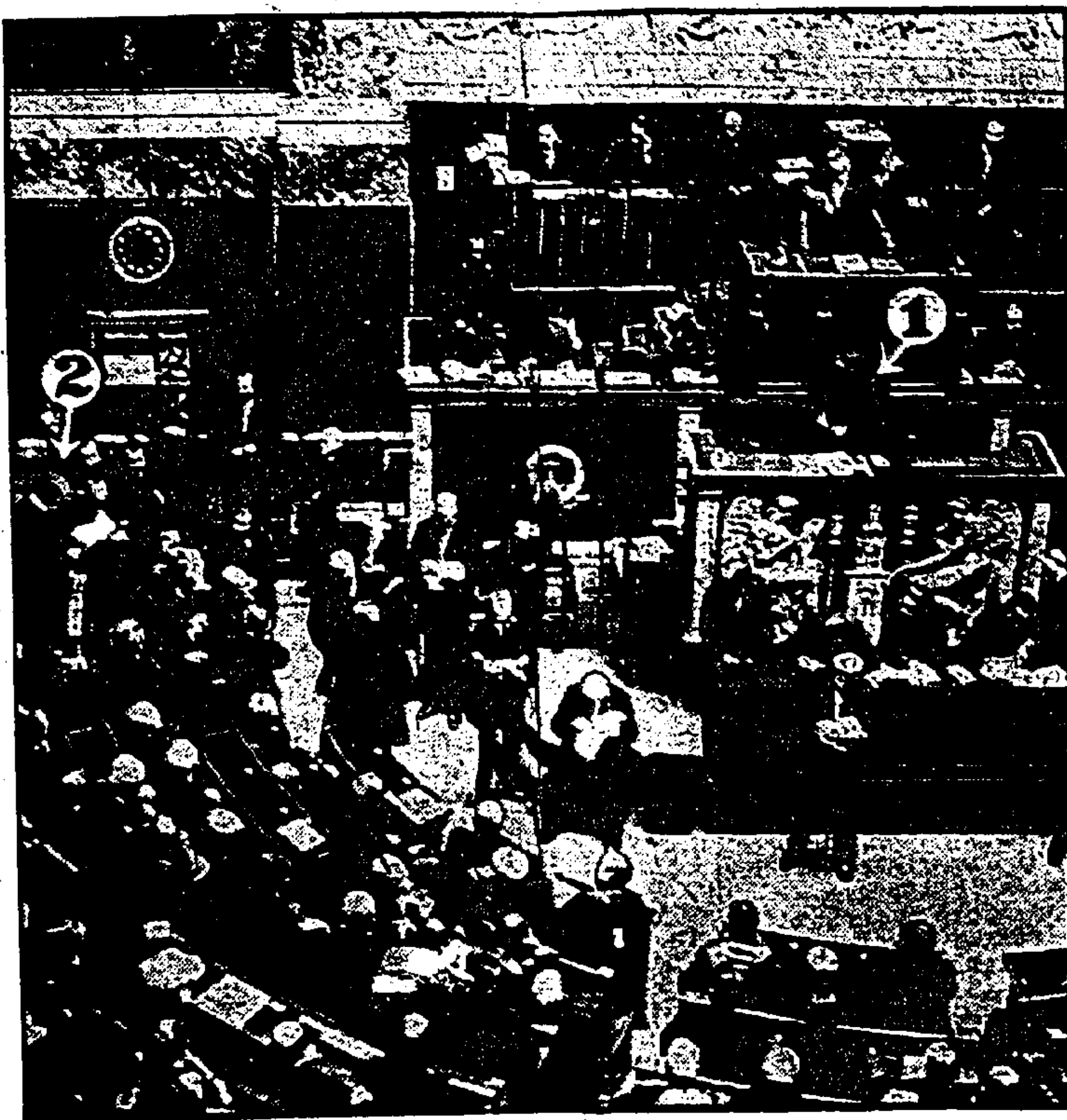
Sole Agents, Hongkong & South China.



CAMERA NEWS



Mr. Lloyd George was as merry as any of his little guests at the Christmas party he held at his Downing Street residence, judging from this photograph.



This news picture, shows M. Briand defending himself against political attacks which quickly led to his resignation.



This is the only airplane in which an ex-Emperor ever failed to regain his lost throne. It carried Carl from the Alps to Hungary—but train and boat took him from there to exile in Madeira.



A recent photo of M. Briand, showing him walking with his friend, Dr. Chatany. It was taken when the political storm that resulted in his retirement as Premier of France was breaking.



Robert Walter Bowen has just been admitted to the bar in England. Blinded at Ypres, he gained a B. A. degree at Cambridge and passed his bar examinations in 18 months. His wife, a sister of Major Gillies, noted seaman and golfer, helped him by reading the great mass legal matter he had to master.

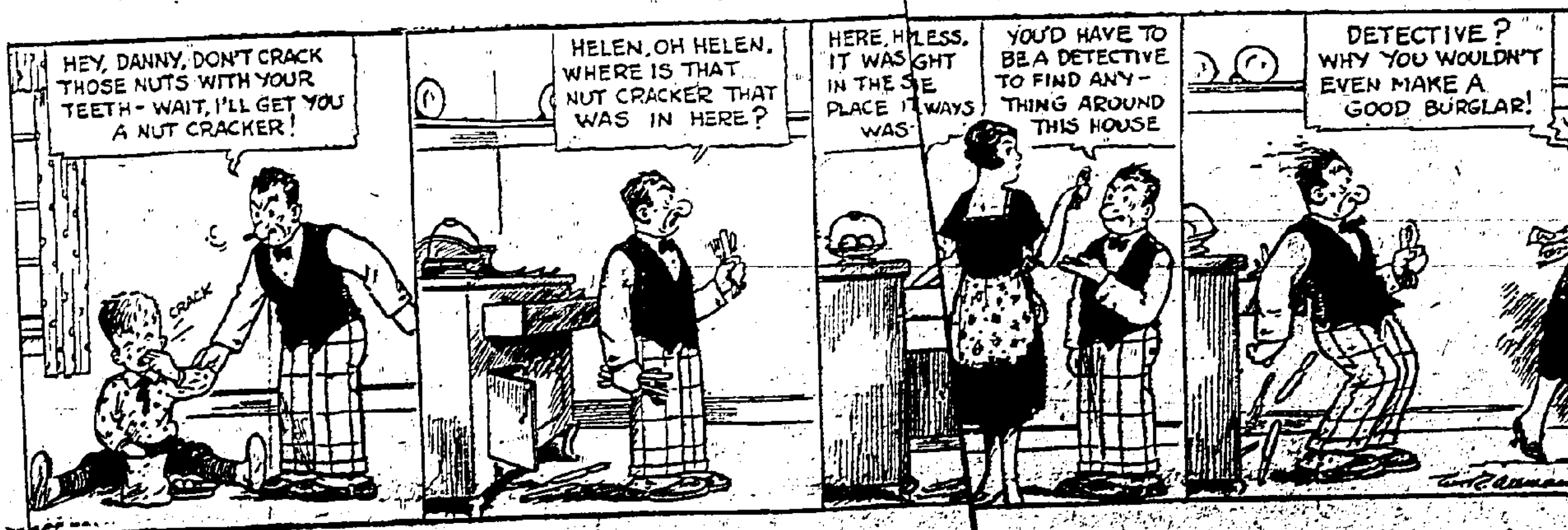


Mrs. Geoffrey Hope Morley, the organiser of the fund from the Marys of the Empire to Princess Mary on her wedding.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Give and take.

BY ALLMAN



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Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal

From	Date	From	Date		
Hiking Vancouver		Canada	England		
Empress of Asia	Mar. 23	Apr. 10	Empress of Britain	Apr. 22	Apr. 28
Empress of Russia	Apr. 29	May 8	Empress of France	May 15	May 23
Empress of Asia	May 18	June 5	Empress of France	June 12	June 20
Empress of Canada	June 1	June 19	Empress of Scotland	June 27	July 4
Empress of Russia	June 15	June 3	Empress of France	July 11	July 19
Empress of Asia	July 12	July 31	Empress of France	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Empress of Canada	July 27	Aug. 14	Empress of Scotland	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Aug. 23	Empress of France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Danzig. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
Standard sleeping cars, compartments & drawing rooms.

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Hongkong Office: Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANPAC.



HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, the Island Sea, Japan & Honolulu.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hong	Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hong
SHINYO M.	22,000	Mar. 8.	SIBERIA M.	22,000	Apr. 21.
PERSIA M.	9,000	Mar. 31.	FENYO M.	22,000	May 1.
TATTOO M.	22,000	Apr. 4.	KOREA M.	20,000	May 13.

Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.
Calling at Dairen. Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

via Manila, Japan, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, San Pedro, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Mollendo, Arica & Iquique.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Valparaiso
ANYO MARU	15,500	Mar. 31	
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 13	
GINYO MARU	16,000	June 23rd	
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	June 23rd	

* Omit Manila.
For full information regarding passenger, freight, and sailings apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

Managing Agents: United States Shipping Board.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE TO

LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA.

S.S. APUS Due Hongkong 6th March.
Leave Hongkong 10th March.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS—THRU BILLADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

For Full Information apply to

General Agent for	STRUTHERS & BARRY
Japan-China-Philippines	1st Floor, Powell's Building 12 Des Voeux Road Central G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent, Phone No. 3098.



REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

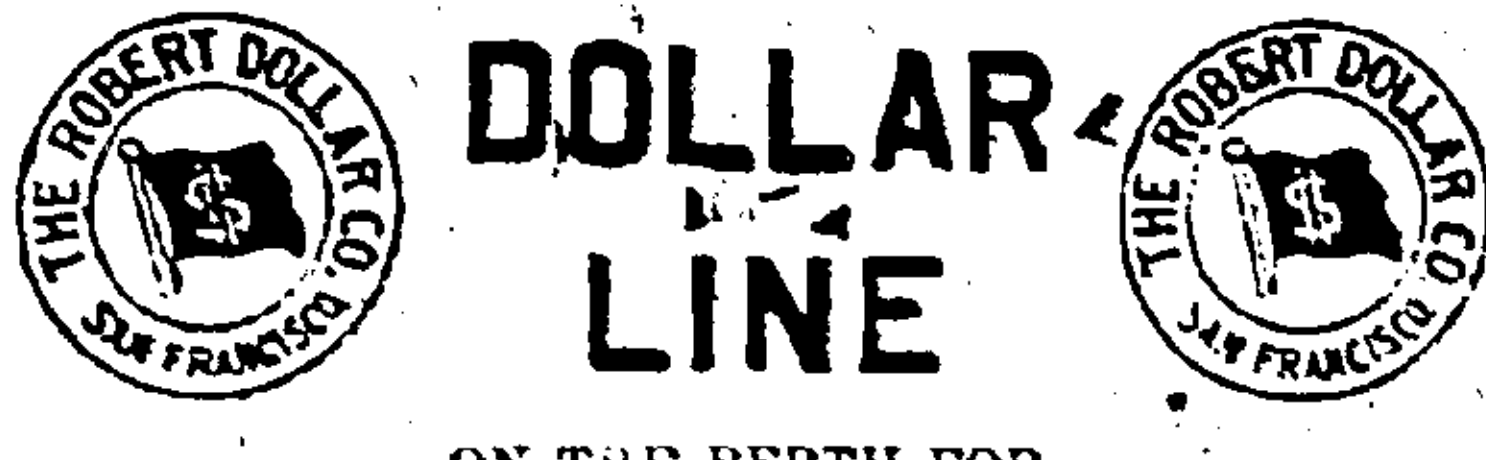
Sailing from Hongkong.
FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about
For further particulars, please apply to—

— Branch Office, S. MITARAI, AGENT,
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West, Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 155. Tel. No. 140.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



ON THE BERTH FOR NEW YORK via Suez.

S.S. M. S. DOLLAR	Mar. 15.
S.S. GRACE DOLLAR	Apr. 11.
San Francisco, Seattle & Vancouver.	
S.S. HAROLD DOLLAR	Mar. 11.
Los Angeles, San Francisco & Vancouver.	
S.S. BESSIE DOLLAR	Apr. 30.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA

SERVICE—COURTESY—SPEED.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. Silver State	Mar. 9.	Mar. 28.
Pinetree State	Mar. 23.	Apr. 11.
Wenatchee	Apr. 6.	Apr. 26.

MANILA SERVICE.

S.S. Silver State	Today
Pinetree State	Mar. 15.
Wenatchee	Mar. 27.

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—JAVA.

LAKE ONAWA	Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points.
LAKE FARRAR	Passengers and Freight Particulars, apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE	1st Floor, Union Building. Passenger Office.
Telephones 2477 & 2478.	Queen's Bldg. 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

S.S. ENDICOTT 20th March.
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AGENTS.

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NEW YORK DIRECT.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong	via Suez Canal	2nd March
† "NINGCHOW"	via Suez Canal	10th March.
† "AJAX"	via Suez Canal	29th March.
† "KABINGA"	via Suez Canal	30th March.
† "KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	via Suez Canal	10th April.
† "CITY OF ORAN"	via Suez Canal	

† Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For freight and particulars apply to
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HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM BOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)

From Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)

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FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

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via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA

on or about Mar. 15.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & BATAVIA

S.S. CORJISTAN.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE "OPEN DOOR."

The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce recently submitted a set of regulations governing foreign trade in the interior, to come into force as soon as the "open door" policy should take effect. In the meantime the same Ministry has issued orders prohibiting the establishment by foreigners of offices and godowns in the interior.

INCREASE IN CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The Chung Mei Agency states that, according to reliable reports, the Customs increase granted to China by the Washington Conference, is going to fall far short of the total estimated in Washington, and will not be sufficient security for all the obligations which the Chinese Government is hoping to secure upon it. In Washington the amount of the increase would come to \$15,000,000, from \$15 to \$30 million dollars. Present reports say, however, that the estimates made out by the Customs Administration, put this increase at from four to five millions instead.

FUTURE OF ARMAMENT FIRMS.

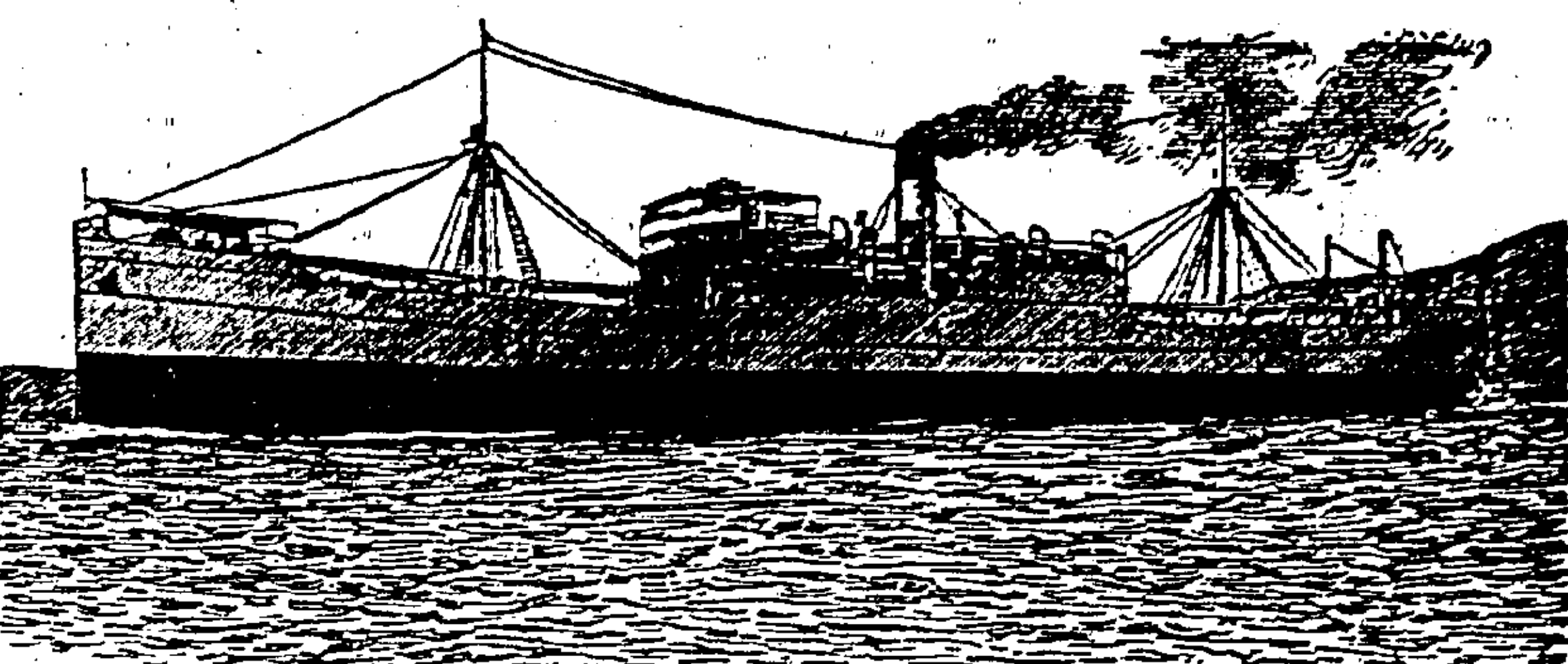
The selection of alternative industries which will not be dependent upon wars has been solved in various ways by armament companies. No British firm, though, has so far chosen cutlery manufacture. This may be due, perhaps, to fears that the industry is unlikely to leave those factories where it has carried on for centuries past. In the United States and Germany, on the other hand, cutlery figures largely among the post-war activities of the armament concerns. Krupps has purchased a complete cutlery factory at Solingen, and two armament companies are now making table and pocket knives. One of the problems which the cutlery manufacturer in Sheffield and America has been unable to solve is that of obtaining efficient machinery. Much of the plant is not suitable for its purpose, and has helped to support the contention of the old craftsmen that machinery is out of place in a cutlery factory. Yet, all safety razor blades are machine-ground, and are admittedly much better than many razors of the ordinary type. British armament firms have tried numerous peace enterprises, perhaps the most successful being that of locomotive construction and repair by Armstrong Whitworth and Co. Cammell Laird and Co. have done very well with all-steel wagon building at Nottingham, a type of wagon more in favour abroad than on home railways. The company has been specializing in the export trade. Perhaps the biggest variety of peace manufactures has been undertaken by Vickers, whose new enterprises embrace everything electrical, wagon and carriage building, sewing and washing machines, and even mechanical toys. At present some of the minor industries are being given a rest.

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TRAITS & BURMA, ORIENT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MADRITS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, STROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
GUNERA	5,400	3 Mar. noon.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay
SICILIA	6,700	31st Mar.	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay
KHIVA	9,000	15th Mar.	M'les, London & Antwerp
DEVANHA	8,000	29th Mar.	M'les, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	7,000	5th Mar.	(Singapore, Penang, Rangoon via Singapore & Calcutta)
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NOVARA	6,000	12th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
SICILIA	6,700	18th Mar.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Passengers must be more than 21st & 2nd & 3rd will be received at the Company's office in Hongkong for the day previous to sailing.

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Agents.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'pore & Japan ports. Through Bills of Lading available for U.S.A. & Canada.

KASHIMA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Friday, 24th Mar., at 11 a.m. (To be transhipped at Kobe into IYO MARU.)

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Rangoon, &c. HARBURA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Mar. at 5 p.m.

KAYO MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LYONS MARU ... Saturday, 4th March.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

TAKUMA MARU ... Wednesday 15th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Rangoon, &c.

TANCO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Mar. at 11 a.m.

NIKEO MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Apr. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

MAYER SHI MARU ... End of March.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 25th March.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

MORIKAWA MARU ... Friday, 10th March.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TAKAKA MARU ... Saturday, 11th March.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKEO MARU ... Friday, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUKI MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Mar. at 4 p.m.

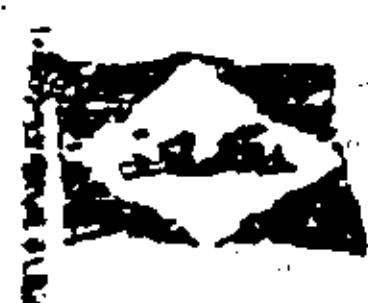
HIBIKI MARU ... Tuesday, 7th Mar.

For further information apply to — NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 293 & 294

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilmanoeck...	Java	in port	—	Amoy/S'hai
Samarinda	Java	in port	—	—

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilmanoeck...	Java	in port	—	Amoy/S'hai
Samarinda	Java	in port	—	—

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

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Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" Sailing on or about 3rd March.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" via Suez sailing middle of March.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "MERANO" Sailing on or about 15th March.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing end of March.

S.S. "MERANO" Sailing on or about 1st April.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing about the end of April.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	arrived	—

These dates cannot be relied on.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

City of Calcutta 26th Mar. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

City of Simla	Sailing
City of Calcutta	26th Mar. M'les, L'don, R'dam & H'burg
	26th Apr.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to:—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	2nd March.
"GLENOLLE"	17th March.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. GLENADE	10th Mar.	GENOA, L'DON, H'BURG, A'WERP
"GLENAMOY"	24th Mar.	L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG, A'WERP
"GLENARA"	2nd Apr.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG
"GLENARIFFE"	18th Apr.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM, H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.AGENTS **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-st. 23 and 3696.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Vuonsang	Mon. 6th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Walshing	" " at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksan	" " at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	" " at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	" " at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Waihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

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SHANGHAI	Fengtien	2nd Mar.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	4th "
HOIHOW	Kaifong	4th "
TSINGTAO, WEIHAWEI	Huichow	4th "
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These dates cannot be relied on.

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Hongkong March 2, 1922.

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K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

SWEDEN'S LEADING-SHIPING MAN.

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting figures at the International Shipping Conference held recently in London, was Mr. Gunnar Carlsson, the Managing Director of Rederiaktiebolaget Transatlantic, of Gothenburg. Mr. Carlsson is a young man—he is only 34 years of age—to occupy the position of Sweden's premier shipowner, but his outstanding ability and his modest demeanour made a great impression upon British representatives at the Conference. During his visit to London he gave to the representative of a shipping paper some views on the position and prospects of the Swedish shipping industry, whose present difficulties he thought were in great measure due to the state of the Swedish exchange. Its currency, like that of the United States is at a premium, whereas that of Norway and Denmark has depreciated. For this reason, he said, it is obvious that Sweden's industries and particularly shipping, are considerably handicapped as compared with those of the other Scandinavian countries. While the big shipowning companies can afford to wait until the state of affairs becomes more normal, the smaller concerns are in no way capable of meeting the difficulties with which they are faced, and consequently many of them have met with disaster. Among the factors which have contributed to this, Mr. Carlsson mentioned the wave of speculation which occurred during and after the war. Owing to the prohibition of the export of tonnage by maritime powers the market became very restricted and, with the keen competition which ensued, ships were bought at extremely high prices. Contracts, too, were placed with shipbuilders, both in Sweden and abroad, almost regardless of cost, and the precipitate slump in values involved the owners in heavy losses. Mr. Carlsson also referred to the onerous burden of taxation, and especially of the excess profits duties, which has driven many small companies into liquidation. As to the outlook, he was not willing to commit himself to any definite expression of opinion. The vital need of the shipping industry is a progressive reduction of working expenses. The process will, he thought, be a slow one, but owners are about to make proposals for considerable cuts in the wages of seamen. Whether they will be successful in persuading the men that these reductions are imperative in the interests of the industry, however, remains to be seen.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

STEVEDORING CHARGES.

The high dock dues and stevedoring charges against which shipowners have to contend in many ports are the cause of growing dissatisfaction. One result has been the growth of a very determined movement—not only by shipowners, but among merchants generally, to secure reductions. The matter is engaging the attention of the London Chamber of Commerce, while a report on the subject is shortly to be presented by a Committee of the Chamber of Shipping. Particulars of the charges now in force—in some cases amounting to 150 per cent. above pre-war rates—are shown in a report which has been drawn up by the statistical department of the Chamber. It is understood that in some parts of the world stevedoring rates have been still further increased recently, the charges in one instance—those at a New Zealand port—having risen by 100 per cent.

SOVIET ON LINER.

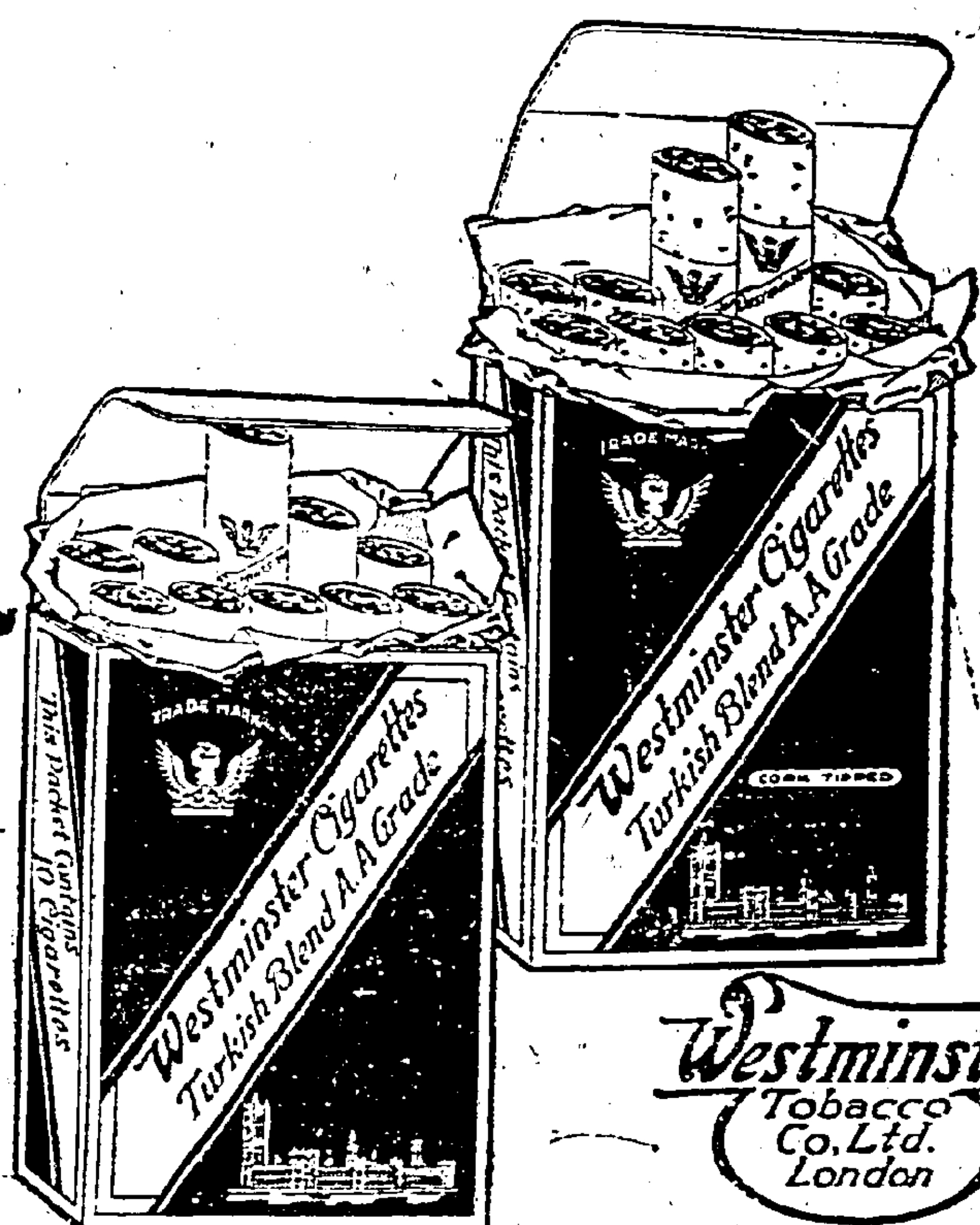
A mutiny broke out on board the French liner *Amazon*, while proceeding from Marseilles to Saigon, Cochinchina, as the result of a discussion between a passenger and a steward. The steward considered himself insulted and referred the matter to the secretary of the Seamen's Union, who was on board. That official declared that the passenger would not in future be served by any steward, and must himself get what he required. Other passengers intervened, and all the stewards then demanded that the passenger should be put ashore. The ship became a scene of anarchy, and the Union secretary said he was master of the vessel, and threatened to fire on the British police if the captain called them to his aid. Passengers were refused all food, and a Soviet tribunal was set up. The affair terminated on receipt of a communication from the Seamen's Union at Marseilles. Measures will be taken against the crew.

NOTICE.

"Turkish A.A."

CIGARETTES.

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CHINESE TARIFF REVISION.

Japanese Cotton Trade Alarmed.

Tokyo, Feb. 15.
Japanese spinners are viewing the new Chinese tariff with a considerable amount of alarm and there is a pronounced fear that the trade in cotton goods and cotton yarn with China is going to receive a serious setback upon the introduction of the new schedule allowed by the ruling of the Washington Conference.

Taking the official figures for the year of 1921, which state that the trade with China in cotton yarn and cotton goods amounted to Y.150,000,000, the experts figure a reduction of (?) Y.3,500,000 in exports. This loss will be a serious blow to the smaller concerns engaged in the enterprise, and when it is considered that the majority of firms engaged in this phase of industry are of that type, the question immediately becomes a very serious one.

There are some who suggest that the Japanese should raise the price of goods shipped out to China, but there are others of the more conservative type who claim such a policy would be suicidal to the industry in this country.

PROPOSAL TO START MILLS IN CHINA.

A general meeting of the spinners will be held at a near date and one of the propositions put up for consideration is that of developing the primitive industry in China itself, with Japanese capital and under Japanese management. This, it is claimed, can be done easily by using the Japanese capital now tied up by the spinning companies in what is called the reserve fund. At the same time, it is maintained, this section will stimulate and promote the purchasing power of the Chinese themselves.

DYE INDUSTRY.

Its Present Position and Prospects.

Dr. Herbert Levinstein has contributed to the annual Trade Review of the *Yorkshire Post* an important article on the British dye-stuff industry. It is an article dealing largely with the future, for Dr. Levinstein considers that the first great purpose of the industry has been amply fulfilled, and that a new task now lies before it. From 1914 to the signing of the Armistice the industry enabled Great Britain and the Allies to clothe their fighting forces; and between November 1918 and the end of 1920 it placed British manufacturers' and merchants in an exceptional position to take advantage of the world's scarcity of textiles.

For it should be remembered that during this latter period German dyes could not be obtained by this country in any considerable quantity until well into 1920, while the imports of dye-stuffs from Switzerland, contrary to a widespread impression, formed a small proportion of the total quantity used. "I believe it to be the case," says Dr. Levinstein, "that the substantial burden of these difficult years was borne by British manufacturers."

PRESENT DEPRESSION.

Indeed he points out, during 1919 and 1920 none of the belligerent countries outside Germany was so well supplied with dyes as the United Kingdom. In 1921 a beginning was made of the more difficult task of establishing in peace time a dye-stuff industry capable of competing with those of other countries and securing a share in the neutral markets of the world. This task was seriously complicated by the slump which set in at the end of 1920. In common with the textile trades the dye-stuff industry has during the past year suffered from a shortage of orders and a surplus of stocks, and Dr. Levinstein points out that the industry has now attained such proportions



Portrait of Mr. Goff, of Remondy Cottage, Salway Ferry, near Chester.

"For five years I suffered greatly from an ulcerated leg, which at one time was covered with open wounds from knee to foot, there being as many as 21 wounds in it at once. I tried all sorts of preparations, and attended the Infirmary, but nothing seemed to do me any good and I was sent away from the Infirmary as incurable. One day my daughter saw Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised in a newspaper and read it to me, and I decided to give it a trial. Finding the first lot was doing me good I persevered with it, and after having four bottles my leg was completely healed. All this happened some eight years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble ever since."

Sufferers Beware.

From Dr. Lyle, Aberdeen, Waverley, Glasgow, Scotland. "I have suffered from a leg ulcer for many years, and have tried all sorts of preparations, but nothing seemed to do me any good. I was sent away from the Infirmary as incurable. One day my daughter saw Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised in a newspaper and read it to me, and I decided to give it a trial. Finding the first lot was doing me good I persevered with it, and after having four bottles my leg was completely healed. All this happened some eight years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble ever since."

Of all Dealers—see that you get
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Everybody's Blood Purifier"

that its depression adds considerably to the general unemployment. Discussing the future of the industry, Dr. Levinstein defends the present restrictions on the importation of dye-stuffs as "fair to the consumers unless the foreign makers of dye-stuffs possess a

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EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate
on Page 11.

SELLING.

1/1T	24 1/2
Demand	24 1/2
30 d/s	24 1/2
50 d/s	24 1/2
4 m/s	24 1/2
1/1T Shanghai	Nom.
1/1T Singapore	101
1/1T Japan	109
1/1T India	183
Demand, India	—
1/1T San Francisco	51 1/2
& New York	—
1/1T Java	135
1/1T Marks	Nom.
1/1T France	5 6 1/2
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

1 m/s L/C	25
1 m/s D/P	25 1/2
5 m/s L/C	25 1/2
30 d/s Sydney add	2 1/2
Melbourne add	2 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco	53 1/2
co & New York	—
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	6 05
5 m/s France	6 20
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	51 1/2
1/1T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	183
1/1T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	183
On Yokohama	109
Demand, Manila	106 1/2
Demand, Singapore	101
Demand, Batavia	135
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	—
On Bangkok	89 1/2
Sovereign	8 30
Gold leaf per Tael	32 1/2
Bar Silver, ready	32 1/2
forward	31 1/2
Bank of England rates	4 1/2
New York/London	4 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	1 1/2 pm.
10 "	5 1/2 pm.
5 "	—
Canton sub. coins	14 3/4 dis.
Hongkong March 2, 1922.	—

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	30.08	30.05 29.97
Temperature	60	57 58
Humidity	4	87 92
Wind Direction	E.	E.
Wind Force	1	3 4
Weather	0	0 0
Rain	0.00	0.00 0.00
Highest open air	—	—
Temperature on the	1st 60	—
Lowest open air	—	—
Temperature on the	2nd 56	—
T. F. OLAXTON, Director.	—	—
H. K. Observatory, Mar 2	—	—

NOTICE.

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PEAK TRAVEL CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK D.		WEEK E.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 ..	to 9.00 a.m.	8.00 ..	to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 ..	to 10.00 a.m.	9.00 ..	to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 ..	to 11.00 a.m.	10.00 ..	to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 ..	to 12.00 p.m.	11.00 ..	to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 ..	to 2.00 p.m.	1.00 ..	to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 ..	to 3.00 p.m.	2.00 ..	to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 ..	to 4.00 p.m.	3.00 ..	to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 ..	to 5.00 p.m.	4.00 ..	to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 ..	to 6.00 p.m.	5.00 ..	to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 ..	to 7.00 p.m.	6.00 ..	to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 ..	to 8.00 p.m.	7.00 ..	to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 ..	to 9.00 p.m.	8.00 ..	to 9.00 p.m.
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11.00 ..	to 12.00 a.m.	11.00 ..	to 12.00 a.m.
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3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.
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12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.
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6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.
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7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.
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6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.	12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.	1.00 a.m.	to 2.00 a.m.
2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	to 3.00 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	to 4.00 a.m.
4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	to 5.00 a.m.
5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	to 6.00 a.m.
6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	to 7.00 a.m.
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.
8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.
9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	to 10.00 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.
11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	to 12.00 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.	to 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	to 3.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	to 4.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.
9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	to 10.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	to 12.00 a.m.
12.00 a.m.	to 1.00 a.m.	12.	